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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, rain. Temp. 48-43 (9-6). Tomorrow nge. Yesterday's temp. 50-37 (10-3) : Cloudy early, rain later. Temp. 46-37 omorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. -7). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. Overcast. Temp. 58-41 (15-5). NEW Sunny. Temp 25-14 (—4.—10). Yester- np. 16-5 (—9.—15).
DDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S
Belgium	10 B.F.
Eire (Inc. tax)	1/9
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.
France	1.00 Fr.
Germany	1.00 D.M.
Great Britain	1/6
Greece	8 Drs.
India	Rs. 2.25
Iran	20 Rials
Italy	150 Lire
Israel	1.£1.00
Lebanon	75 P.
Libya	9 Piast.
Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Nigeria	2/6
Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Portugal	6 Esc.
Spain	15 Ptas.
Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Turkey	4.25 T.L.
U.S. Military	$0.15
Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Will Recognize Israel

Riad Eases Stand On a Peace Accord

By James Goldsborough

RIS, Jan. 19.—Foreign Min- Mahmoud Riad spelled n Egyptian peace plan ig recent visits to Paris London in which he con- i that Egypt must officially nize Israel in any peace ement, but ruled out the lishment of normal diplo- relations.

formed sources here have ated that Mr. Riad pre- d the Egyptian position in te with considerably more ration than in recent pub- atements by Egyptian lead- They indicated that this the basis for the French net's statement last week the "principal obstacles to e" now appeared surmount-

is sentiment was echoed rday at the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant n he expressed "cautious op- sm" on peace talks progress, mism which he said was ed by UN negotiator Gunnar arring. Mr. Thant made his arks after an Egyptian response to Israeli peace proposals had been handed over to the Israelis by Mr. Jarring.

The outline of the Israeli proposals was known last week, but more light was thrown on them when the magazine Jeune Afrique published today a 14-point memorandum which it said was the full and authentic text of the Israeli proposals. The 14 points, which Israeli sources indicate are accurate if not complete, contain general principles and not much detail.

3-Point Plan

In his visits to Paris and London this month, however, Mr. Riad went into considerable detail. He spoke of a three-point peace plan calling for Israeli retreat, peace and guarantees.

Mr. Riad indicated that he did not speak for other Arabs, who he said must speak for themselves. He made the following points:

- Israel should retreat to its pre-war borders.

AP.

Mahmoud Riad

- A demilitarized zone with UN troops should be established along all Israeli borders, but Egypt recognizes that this zone will occupy more Arab than Israeli land.
- The UN forces—Big Four and others—should not be observation forces but fighting forces, capable of resisting aggression.
- Gaza should be given autodetermination to meet the wishes of its population.
- A general arms limitation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israel's 'Peace Terms' Reported

By Anatole Shub

ARIS, Jan. 19 (WP).—A nch-language Arab weekly has made public the text a 14-point memorandum on "essentials of peace" which ell Premier Golda Meir ded United Nations media- Gunner V. Jarring ten days

sraeli sources qualified the t as an essentially accurate tement of their government's sition. They declined to say, wever, whether or not the points came directly from 40 pages of secret docu- nts Mrs. Meir presented to . Jarring.

he weekly Jeune Afrique, ich published the text in h English and French today, said it had been obtained by its London correspondent.

In an editorial preceding the text, Jeune Afrique's editor, Bechir Ben Yahmed, denounced the 14 points as a "diktat."

The same report claimed that, for the first time, Israel had also given Mr. Jarring a map indicating which territories it was prepared to evacuate completely, which it would negotiate about, and which (Jerusalem) it would not yield. According to the report, Israel was prepared to withdraw completely from the Sinai Desert and most of the West Bank of the Jordan, but wished to negotiate on the fate of Sharm-el-Sheik, the Jordan River Valley and the Gaza Strip.

Reportedly, Israel expressed willingness to cede Sharm el-Sheik to Egypt and the Jordan Valley to Jordan on condition that these countries "rent" Israel military bases for a stated period of time. Gaza would be given either to Jordan or to the Palestinians, but not to Egypt.

On Jerusalem, Mrs. Meir is said to have insisted on Israeli sovereignty for the entire city, but offered extra-territorial status (resembling that of the Vatican City in Rome) for the Moslem holy places and local self-administration for the Arab quarters of the city.

While few believe such conditions would be accepted immediately by the Arabs, diplomats believe that the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions has narrowed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Transport Labor Halt In Gdansk

Gierek May Make TV Appearance

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Government sources indicated tonight that Edward Gierek, the new Communist party chief, was considering a nationwide television address tomorrow amid continuing unrest in the industrial port of Gdansk and evidence of restiveness elsewhere.

Mr. Gierek was apparently planning a televised progress report one month after he replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka following anti-government riots.

But persistent labor unrest in Gdansk, where the December violence erupted, would give any such address extra meaning, according to observers here.

Party officials here are understood to be especially concerned over the open defiance by Gdansk workers, first in the shipyards and now among streetcar employees, to appeals for normal work conditions.

Transportation was snarled there for two hours this morning as streetcar employees refused to work until wage and other demands were put before management officials.

Strike Averted

City officials reported slowdowns in the shipyards, although a threatened full-scale strike was averted when a delegation from the yards put the dispute before officials in Warsaw.

Although official sources spoke today only of shipyard management representatives in the delegation, PAP, the official news agency, said tonight that Mr. Gierek had met during the day with "representatives of dockers and shipyard crews."

Mr. Gierek was said to have emphasized the "need for mutual trust between the party and the working class." He reportedly told the shipyard workers that "every matter could be considered and solved in a meaningful way in an atmosphere of peace, order and solid work."

The session, which also included discussion of the "December events," was attended by the minister of shipping, Jerzy Szopa, and party leaders responsible for heavy and light industry.

There were also indications in the capital that authorities were seeking to isolate news of the increasing restiveness in the north.

Toll of Dead

Newspapers from Gdansk and Szczecin containing lists of those killed in the December violence failed to reach Warsaw during the day. The official figures are 28 in Gdansk and 16 in Szczecin, although the actual toll is believed to have been higher.

There has been no mention on national television of the Gdansk work stoppages and slowdowns. Similarly, Warsaw newspapers have not mentioned the industrial unrest.

Meanwhile, the party's Politburo met during the day. PAP said nothing about its members discussing the unrest, however.

PAP said the Politburo discussed investment policy and food supplies and heard reports on the recent visit by Mr. Gierek and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Prague.

British Postal Strike On; First in Nation's History

Associated Press.

GOING NOWHERE, MAYBE—The scene at Mount Pleasant Post Office, one of the main London post sorting offices, yesterday, hours before mail strike deadline.

Mail, Phone, Telex, Cable Affected

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Britain's first postal strike entailing a total stoppage of all mail deliveries began tonight, hours before the official midnight deadline, despite continuing talks by union and post office officials with the Minister of Employment, Robert Carr.

There was scant belief that the conversations, summoned by Mr. Carr this afternoon, would make any progress in bringing the two sides together. In any event, they came too late to reverse the strike call. Post office workers scheduled for the evening and night shifts failed to turn up for their jobs.

There was some hope that operator-serviced telephones, telexes and cables, operated by the British Post Office system, might not come to the complete halt that was feared. About half of the 50,000 telecommunication operators, mostly women, indicated that they would ignore the strike call tomorrow, so some service might continue. Automatic dial telephones and telexes should not be affected, at least for some days, so long as the equipment does not break down.

The fear, however, was that the dial phone system, automatic inside Britain to most of the Continent and to some New York exchanges, would be heavily overloaded as people switched increasingly to them as substitutes for mail communication. Moreover, coin phone boxes will not be emptied as long as the strike continues and at some point will jam.

Boxes Sealed

The last mail deliveries took place during the day. No mail was accepted after last evening and many postal boxes and pillars were sealed to prevent accumulation of letters in them. A welter of private services were organized (under a waiver granted by the government from the Post Office's monopoly) but they would be expected to handle only a tiny fraction of the millions of letters and parcels or-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

N.Y. Police Are Returning to Beats After Delegates Vote to End Strike

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The city's 27,400 striking patrolmen began returning to work this afternoon after their delegates voted, 229-112.

Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy shortly afterward announced that those refusing to perform their assignments would be suspended.

Precincts later reported a 100-percent turnout for duty on the afternoon shift, with angry dissidents also going back on the beat.

The majority decision, on the sixth day of the job action, averted an "agonizing decision" by Commissioner Murphy of recommending to Mayor John V. Lindsay that he call in National Guard troops.

At least 85 percent of the city's patrolmen had refused any but emergency assignments over the last five days, leaving eight million residents under the protection of detectives, sergeants and police trainees, working without days off.

Yesterday Mr. Murphy said "there are limits" to how much that skeleton force could take, so that a decision on calling in the Guards would have to be made "within the next two days."

However, that crisis was averted at a turbulent meeting of delegates of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Actually, the men on the beat started trickling back even while the vote was under way.

A patrolman who left the meeting early said, "We're going back at 4 p.m. no matter what the vote here is. We led the strike and now we're going to lead the men back."

The PBA emergency meeting had its share of dissidents, however. Shouts of "sell-out" were heard when the final vote was tallied.

The patrolmen's shifts last night and early today had spurned a plea by Edward J. Kiernan, PBA president, for his men to return to work. Dissidents yelled, "Kiernan must go, Kiernan must go" at today's meeting.

They rushed at the PBA leader, and he was jostled though uninjured as fists reportedly flew. Sergeants led him to safety through a side door.

However, after their meeting, the 20-man Board of Officers of the PBA reached agreement that the delegates would talk to the men in each precinct to persuade them to return to work. The delegates apparently assured the men that State Supreme Court Justice Irving Saypol had agreed not to invoke a law, which carries stiff penalties in the form of fine, jail terms for strike leaders and loss of rights and privileges.

Situation Brighter

Things were decidedly brighter for Mayor Lindsay today, as Housing and Transit Authority patrolmen, out briefly in sympathy, were reported back on the job.

Also, in the early hours, a tentative agreement was reached in the one-day-old strike of produce handlers in the city's four major fruit and vegetable markets. The men will vote later whether to return to work at the markets, which handle 90 to 95 percent of green groceries consumed here.

The walkout by rank-and-file policemen began Thursday night after a state court of appeals decision sent their pay-parity claim back to a lower court.

Justice Saypol started the trial on the parity issue after the vote this afternoon, which he promised to do yesterday if the patrolmen returned.

Despite the lack of protection for New Yorkers over the last several days, the city's district attorneys and other sources reported that the pattern of crime had not been significantly influenced by the strike.

No Prisoners at 'POW Camp' Raided by Saigon Forces

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (AP).—South Vietnamese paratroopers in a daring rescue attempt, guarded by U.S. helicopter gunships, raided a suspected Communist prisoner-of-war camp inside Cambodia Sunday where about 20 Americans were believed held, Vietnamese sources said today.

The raiding party found the suspected camp empty of American prisoners but captured 30 Communist soldiers, the sources said. The raiding party on the ground was led by Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri, hero of last spring's Cambodian campaign.

The raid lasted three hours. Sources described it as a "flawless operation."

The raid was based on intelligence that American prisoners were being held in an area west of the Cambodian town of Mimot along Highway-7.

Mimot is about 80 miles northwest of Saigon and about ten miles from the Vietnamese border.

The sources said a fleet of South Vietnamese helicopters landed about 300 Saigon paratroopers in the region. U.S. helicopter gunships escorted the troop-carrying helicopters.

American ground advisors accompanied the South Vietnamese paratroopers to the border.

The rescue attempt resembled the unsuccessful Nov. 21 raid by helicopter-borne American commandos on the Son Tay prisoner-of-war camp 20 miles west of Hanoi in North Vietnam.

w Nixon Unit Guide Fiscal reign Policy

ASHINGTON, Jan. 19 ters).—President Nixon created a new super- in the White House to inate international eco- policy and make sure it nto overall U.S. foreign lomestic policies.

group, called the Council International Economic , will be headed by the ent.

executive director will be G. Peterson, chairman e board of Bell and l Co.

will operate within the l framework of foreign developed by the Na- Security Council, the ent's chief advisory body eign and security matters.

Boggs Picked As Leader

Democrats Nominate Albert Of Okla. as House Speaker

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—House Democrats today overwhelmingly nominated Rep. Carl Albert to be speaker of the new House and picked Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana as Democratic leader.

Nomination of the diminutive, 62-year-old Rep. Albert, who had been majority leader under former Speaker John W. McCormack, came after only token opposition from a black congressman, Rep. John Conyers of Detroit. The vote was 220-20.

But a five-way race for the powerful majority leadership highlighted today's first session of the Democratic caucus. The majority party is engaged in picking its new House officers in advance of the new opening of Congress.

The new leadership is particularly critical because the next two years will develop the Democratic record in Congress against President Nixon, who is certain to seek re-election in 1972. Mr. Nixon has already blasted the 91st Congress for not meeting its legislative responsibilities.

Rep. Boggs, party whip in the old Congress, was chosen floor leader on a second ballot late today. The final vote was 140 for Mr. Boggs, 88 for Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, who had liberal support, and 17 for Rep. B.F. Sisk of California.

The 56-year-old Louisianan, a veteran of 24 years in the House, has voted as a national Democrat rather than approaching problems from a Southern point of view.

In 1965, he became one of the first Southerners to vote for civil rights. Six months ago, he seemed an unlikely winner in the leadership race, appearing too liberal for the South, too Southern for the North, and too Old Guard for the young liberals.

On the first ballot, Rep. Boggs had 95 votes—30 short of the 125-vote majority needed to win. Rep. Udall had 69, Rep. Sisk, 31, to 28 for Rep. Wayne L. Hays of Ohio and 25 for Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan. Rep. Hays threw his votes to Rep. Boggs on the second ballot and this, plus a handful of other defections, put Rep. Boggs into the leadership post.

The sticky matter of adopting new rules to modify the hoary seniority method of picking a committee chairman was left for tomorrow, the second day of the Democratic caucus. However, two senators are already conducting a special hearing on this subject.

The Democratic nomination of the Oklahoman will be formally ratified by the full House Thursday. The new House is divided, 254 Democrats to 180 Republicans, with one vacancy—that of the late Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C.

Before picking Rep. Albert, who will head what many Democrats hope will be an energetic new leadership team in the new House, the caucus ousted Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, who is considered Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's spokesman in the House, as caucus chairman. By a 151-92 vote, Rep. Olin E. Teague of Texas, was chosen to replace Rep. Rostenkowski.

ssians Said to Sentence huanian to Death in Hijack

By Bernard Gwertzman

OW, Jan. 19 (NYT).—A an was reported today been sentenced to death pregnant wife to three prison for an attempt last r to hijack a Soviet plane n.

ing to usually reliable a court in Vilnius, the f Soviet Lithuania, passed t last Thursday after a trial. The two have until rsday to file an appeal.

of the details of the case n reported in any of the ers available in Moscow. organs of the Lithuanian ist party.

urces said that Vitanstas is, 34, and his wife, Gra- who was three months at the time, tried to seize flot plane last Nov. 9, was flying between Vilnius resort town of Palanga on ic Sea. The two apparent- to force the crew to fly Sweden.

Pilot Faces Trial

reported that the pilot riend of the couple and them aboard without tick- sources said the pilot is trial.

gh Mr. Simokaitis was said been armed with a pistol, ces said that he was over- by the plane's navigator and was injured. The sources said his wife tried to set fire to an inflammable liquid but was stopped.

It is presumed that the husband was convicted under the Lithuanian equivalent of Article 64-A of the Russian Republic Code which makes it a capital crime to flee the country. Soviet law makes it just as serious to plan or attempt a crime as to commit it.

Eleven persons—nine of them Jews—were convicted under Article 64-A last month in Leningrad for plotting to hijack a plane from Leningrad to either Sweden or Finland. Two of the accused received death sentences, which drew worldwide protests. Their sentences were commuted by the Russian Republic Supreme Court to 15 years in a prison camp, the maximum term of confinement under Soviet law. The other nine received terms of four to 15 years. A 12th member of the group was sentenced to ten years by a military court later.

The Russian Supreme Court, in commuting the death sentences, noted that the defendants had been arrested before boarding the plane. Presumably, the Lithuanians would be judged more severely.

Soviet authorities have stressed the need in recent months to take strict measures to discourage hijackings. The Soviet concern followed the successful hijackings last October of two planes to Turkey.

Queen Frederika of Greece Faces Excommunication

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A Greek prelate has asked for the excommunication of Queen Mother Frederika if she refuses to denounce statements accredited to her criticizing the Orthodox Church and expressing heretical thoughts about Christ.

Metropolitan Augustinos of Florina, in a memorandum to the Holy Synod published in the daily newspaper Estia, asked the governing body of the Orthodox Church of Greece to take up the case of Queen Frederika. He said that two months ago a Greek newspaper republished an interview with the queen by C.L. Sulzberger of The New York Times. The interview, given while she was still queen, was included in Mr. Sulzberger's recent book "The Last of the Giants." In it, she criticized the behavior of Greek priests. She also said, "It is not important whether Christ ever lived."

Queen Frederika

"What is important is the idea, the legend and the teachings."

"Our priests are bad except for our favorite in the palace," she said. "In 300 years, men will wonder when they study the behavior of priests of our era."

Metropolitan Augustinos asked the synod to demand an explanation from the queen mother, who lives now in exile in Rome.

"It should be explained to her that if she does not answer within a certain deadline, denying or denouncing the things published, Article 41 of the Charter of the Church of Greece will be applied to her," he said.

Article 41 deals with excommunication procedure.

The metropolitan said he was "astounded" when he read the interview, although, he claimed, "I knew from other statements and manifestations that the queen mother did not stand correctly on matters concerning the Orthodox faith, being influenced by various philosophical theories, expressing herself pantheistically."

The queen went into self-exile with her son, King Constantine, following his abortive countercoup in December, 1967.

While Allegedly Part of Bomb-Kidnap Plot

Berrigans Gave Advice on Release of POWs

By Jack Nelson
and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A Tennessee congressman was consulting with imprisoned Catholic priests Philip and Daniel Berrigan on how to approach North Vietnam's chief peace talks negotiator during the period a federal grand jury alleges they were participating in a bombing-kidnap conspiracy, The Los Angeles Times has learned.

Rep. William R. Anderson confirmed that he and Thomas F. Buck, a TV producer and peace movement figure, received advice from the Berrigans in September and then met in Paris with North Vietnamese delegate Xuan Thuy as the first step of a private effort on their part to obtain release of American prisoners of war.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buck, interviewed jointly, said they feel free to disclose the details of their Paris visit and their discussions with the Berrigans because the indictment of Philip Berrigan and five other persons Jan. 12 ended whatever slim chance might have remained for them to obtain a visa to visit North Vietnam and appeal for the prisoners' release.

AP.

Rep. William R. Anderson

In conferring with Mr. Thuy, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buck said they discussed general attitudes of peace and urged him to recommend that they be granted a visa. Mr. Anderson later transmitted a letter to Mr. Thuy from the Berrigans which commended Mr. Anderson and urged the North Vietnamese to release prisoners as a peace gesture.

Because Mr. Anderson is a congressman, the Berrigans' letter was not censored by prison officials. Mr. Anderson, 49, a Democrat, is a soft-spoken, slow-talking Annapolis graduate and former Navy captain who commanded the Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine, on its historic voyage under the polar ice cap to the North Pole in 1958. He also served on the staffs of three secretaries of the Navy.

A federal grand jury indicted Philip Berrigan, two other Catholic priests, a former priest, a nun and a Pakistani national on charges of conspiring to bomb underground heating pipes at five federal buildings here and to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger. The indictment also named Daniel Berrigan, three nuns, a former priest and two other persons as co-conspirators, but did not indict them.

The indictment accuses Philip of sending communications to further the plot from the federal prison in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, to Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a nun who also was indicted. He subsequently was transferred to the federal correctional institution at Danbury, Connecticut, where he and his brother are serving sentences for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After Price-Negotiation Session in Iran

Threat of World Oil Crisis Eases

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (WP).—The threat of an immediate world oil crisis receded today after negotiations between Western companies and ten producer nations resumed amid optimistic declarations by key Iranian government officials.

Just one week after Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia broke off discussions with Western firms' officials on revising Persian Gulf oil prices, Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amuzegar said that the renewed negotiations had been "very useful." He added, "My personal feeling is, we're moving."

Speaking to newsmen soon after the 2 1/2-hour session in his ministry, Mr. Amuzegar underlined the new optimism by denying that a widely feared threat of breakdown had ever existed.

An indication of the new-found relaxation of tension was the willingness of the three-man ministerial team—which included Mr. Amuzegar, a Saudi and an Iraqi—to grant two important postponements. The negotiating session was adjourned until Thursday to allow company representatives—Lord Strathalmond of British Petroleum and George Piercy of Standard Oil of New Jersey—to report back to their recently formed, unprecedented bloc of 15 major oil companies.

An Iranian-Iraqi-Saudi communiqué also requested the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to postpone "provisionally" an extraordinary and threatening conference here. The OPEC negotiators asked that the parley be put off from Saturday until next Monday.

The ten nations in OPEC—the Arab producers plus Iran, Venezuela and Indonesia—account for about 85 percent of world petroleum production outside the United States and the Soviet Union. The ten supply approximately 80 percent of Western Europe's needs and about 95 percent of Japan's requirements.

The postponement of OPEC's extraordinary conference was requested in order, it was said, to allow the negotiations to progress—a gesture not without its coercive undertones.

Under an OPEC resolution passed last December in Caracas, such an extraordinary conference would oblige all members to "enforce and achieve" their demands by otherwise unexplained "concerted and simultaneous action."

Basically, OPEC countries have asked for a bigger share of oil revenue on the grounds that they were being hurt by declining terms of trade due to erosion of the dollar and by excessive fiscality of consumer-country governments, which left producers with as little as $1 of the $13 to $14-a-gallon retail price.

Left up in the air after today's meeting here was the exact status of the negotiations. The bargaining setup had been interpreted in diametrically opposed terms by the companies and OPEC.

Mr. Amuzegar insisted to newsmen that Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia were simply negotiating on the basis of the December OPEC resolution, which specifically limited the scope of the bargaining to the Persian Gulf.

However, last Saturday, the 15 oil companies offered to conclude global five-year price increase agreements—with built-in escalator clauses to guarantee producer countries against inflation—in hopes of stabilizing volatile relations with all OPEC members.

Company officials were unavailable for comment tonight although an Iranian conference source said that they, too, were happy with the meeting. Some observers suggested that the companies had caved in on their demands for global pricing agreements.

Others cautioned that the 48-hour delay requested by the two company representatives was designed to allow all 15 companies to consider sacrificing the global principle in order to sew up durable and stable agreements with Persian Gulf producers. In addition to Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, other Gulf producers are Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (Trucial Oman) and Qatar.

Once the Gulf states—with the possible exception of radical Iraq—signed, such militant OPEC members as Libya and Algeria would be outflanked in their efforts to continue "leapfrogging" their demands as they did in 1970, Western firms were said to feel.

French-Algerian Talks

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—France and Algeria today resumed their protracted negotiations on the future of the French oil industry in Algeria and the two countries' economic cooperation.

Relations between Paris and Algiers remained tense as Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika and the French minister of industrial and scientific development, François-Xavier Ortoli, met behind closed doors to see whether they could break their deadlock over oil royalties and taxes.

U.S. Might Aid Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The United States will consider helping Western Europe in the event of any interruption in its oil supplies, a senior American official said today.

Philip Trezise, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, made the promise after Common Market talks here on the dispute between petroleum-producing countries and Western oil companies.

British Postal Strike Begins; First in Country's History

(Continued from Page 1)

dinarily posted every day in Britain.

The shutdown is the result of a wage dispute between the 230,000-member Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. The union is asking what it says is a 15 percent pay increase and what the government says amounts to a 19 percent boost. An increase of 8 percent has been offered and rejected.

The Post Office is expected to be hard-nosed in its refusal to increase the offer. The Conservative government's strategy for ending the epidemic of inflationary wage claims that have ravaged the British economy over the last year is to beat them back when they arise in the public sector, i.e. in government departments and the nationalized industries and corporations where the government is in the last analysis the paymaster.

'N-Minus-One'

Further, it proposes to make each settlement at a rate slightly less than the one preceding. Thus, in what has been dubbed the "n-minus-one" plan, it offered 10 percent increases last month to the electric power workers whose case is now before a quasi-arbitration panel, and only 8 percent in the present postal dispute.

It is questionable how long the postal union can maintain a strike. Its treasury is almost empty and it has no funds for strike relief payments. The union leader, walrus-mustached Tom Jackson when asked yesterday how long the strike might be, replied, "as long as our members last out"—as if conceding that ultimately the strike would be broken.

The government has claimed that payment of the union's wage demand—which follows a 12 percent pay increase a year ago—would boost the delivery fee of first class mail from its present 5 cents (one of the lowest in the world) to 9.5 cents. The Post Office already faces a staggering deficit over the next five years.

The proliferation of a score or more of "pirate" mail services over the last two days testifies to British ingenuity, but can scarcely make a dent in the enormous shutdown.

Most of the schemes involve the setting up of a limited delivery service, costing anywhere from 24 cents to $1.25 a letter or parcel, by individuals with cars, small customer and business services, and Johnny-on-the-spot entrepreneurs offering what are, in fact, not much more than messenger runs.

Many banks and businesses, however, are organizing much more systematic methods for carrying communications inside their regular financial networks. Thus, firms of lawyers will start a nationwide courier system and banks have arranged for delivery of checks among themselves for the daily clearance procedure.

Several services, private and corporate, are being set up to ferry mail daily across the Channel for posting to overseas destinations. No one has yet figured out, however, how general mail, as distinct from bank and large corporate communications, can be delivered from overseas senders—or, for that matter, how any meaningful or sizable deliveries at all can be made within England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

9th U.S. Safeguard Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Two Spartan missiles were launched at separate targets over the Pacific in a successful test of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, the Defense Department announced yesterday. This was the first time that two Spartan interceptors have been fired in a single test and the ninth Safeguard test.

Portuguese List 651 Rebel Deaths In Mozambique

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Portuguese troops killed 651 guerrillas of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique during the second half of 19[illegible], a special armed forces communiqué said today. It said 1,804 guerrillas were captured and 6,854 guerrillas and guerrilla sympathizers changed to the Portuguese side.

Government troops lost 132 killed in carrying out 1,312 military operations in northern Mozambique during that period, it said. Most of the deaths were attributed to land-mine explosions.

The communiqué said 128,598 troops took part in the operations, and they carried out intense patrolling of the Nyasa Lake and Zambesi River, where the giant Cabora Bassa hydroelectric dam is being built.

Guerrilla attacks averaged 12 each month, it said.

About 1.7 million propaganda pamphlets were distributed by the Portuguese in guerrilla-troubled northern Mozambique, near the Tanzanian and Zambian borders.

Harmel Goes to U.S.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel left here today for Washington on a five-day official visit at the invitation of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Mr. Harmel will also visit New York for talks with UN Secretary-General U Thant and Middle East peace negotiator Gunnar V. Jarring.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Very cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-1	30	Foggy
BERLIN	2	36	Overcast
BRUSSELS	9	48	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	-3	27	Overcast
CAIRO	19	66	Clear
CASABLANCA	16	64	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast
COSTA D' SOL	19	66	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Very cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Very cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Overcast
LONDON	9	48	Overcast
MADRID	12	54	Overcast
MILAN	3	37	Overcast
MONTREAL	-17	1	Snow
MOSCOW	-4	25	Overcast
MUNICH	-4	25	Overcast
NEW YORK	-12	10	Clear
NICE	6	43	Overcast
OSLO	2	36	Very cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	-2	28	Overcast
ROME	13	55	Very cloudy
SOFIA	2	36	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Overcast
VIENNA	-2	28	Foggy
WARSAW	-2	28	Overcast
WASHINGTON	-5	23	Cloudy
ZURICH	-2	28	Overcast

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Dutch Court Sentences 35 In Embassy Raid

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The Hague District Court today imposed prison sentences ranging from three years to four months on a group of South Moluccan separatists who stormed and occupied the Indonesian Embassy residence here last August.

Altogether 35 men were on trial, 33 who actually took part in the raid and two other men who were charged with organizing it.

A Dutch police guard was killed in the attack.

Heavily armed, steel-helmeted police cordoned off the court building today.

The heaviest sentence—three years in jail—was imposed on Hendrik J. Hetharia, 34, found guilty of manslaughter in the policeman's death. The public prosecutor had demanded a seven-year sentence for Hetharia.

Nixon Names SBA Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday named former Rep. Thomas S. Kleppe, a North Dakota millionaire, to head the government's loan agency for small businesses. Rep. Kleppe, 51, succeeds Hilary Sandoval jr., who resigned after one year as Small Business Administration administrator.

United Press International.

ON HIGHWAY 4—A South Vietnamese convoy moves slowly up the Cambodian road in a sweep to clear Communist forces that have cut off Phnom Penh from sea.

Cambodians, Saigon Units Close on Reds

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Cambodian forces, advancing from opposite ends of a narrow Cambodian mountain pass, were only about 12 miles from linking-up and reopening Highway-4—the vital lifeline between Phnom Penh and the country's deepwater port—the South Vietnamese military command announced today.

A command spokesman said Cambodian tanks and troops pushing southward had fought their way to a point three miles from the summit of Pich Nil Pass.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have held the pass for two months, effectively blocking fuel supplies and other necessities from reaching the Cambodian capital.

A South Vietnamese force striking north from the port of Kompong Som regained control of Stung Chhay Pass on the same road two days ago and had now advanced 15 miles further northeast to come to within 12 miles of linking up with the Cambodians, the spokesman said.

The U.S. Military Command in Saigon today contradicted a statement by the Pentagon in Washington that American helicopters had lifted South Vietnamese troops into Cambodia to reinforce the operation to clear Highway-4.

"This has not been done, although it is within the guidelines laid down for the use of U.S. air power to prevent the reestablishment of [Communist] sanctuaries in Cambodia," the command statement said.

[The United States is using rocket-firing helicopter gunships in Laos in direct support of Royal Laotian ground troops fighting Communist-led forces, official sources said today, according to Associated Press.

[The disclosure came on the heels of a U.S. Command announcement that helicopter gunships are being used to support South Vietnamese operations inside Cambodia, AP reported.]

The two-pronged advance along Cambodia's Highway-4 began a week ago, and fierce fighting flared as the two task forces neared Pich Nil Pass, where the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are entrenched.

[Meanwhile, 6,000 South Vietnamese troops, with U.S. support, launched a major new drive on both sides of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian borders, AP said.

[A spokesman said the aim of the operation is "to secure the area where there are enemy battalions present." The drive is centered about 75 miles northwest of Saigon in Tay Ninh province bordering Cambodia.

[U.S. helicopter gunships operating in the region on the South Vietnamese side of the border killed 24 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in one action five miles from the Cambodian border, spokesmen said. South Vietnam militiamen reported that they killed 35 more Communist soldiers in ground combat, while suffering three militiamen killed and six wounded, the AP report said.]

Three merchant ships laden with badly needed supplies have arrived in the Cambodian capital after running the Viet Cong blockade of the Mekong River.

Port authorities said the convoy, which also included three small tankers, ran the Viet Cong gantlet under American protection.

Hanoi Charges U.S. Raids

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP).—North Vietnam said today that U.S. aircraft bombed and rocketed the southern and northwestern regions of North Vietnam Sunday.

Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, in a broadcast monitored here, reported a North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the U.S. planes attacked "a number of areas in the Vinh Linh region, north of the Demilitarized Zone, and in the Dien Bien Phu district of Lai Chau, one of North Vietnam's northern provinces.

S. Korean Marine Kills 6

SEOUL, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A South Korean marine went berserk, killed six persons and injured four others and then shot himself to death last night at a marine camp in the Kimpo area, 15 miles west of Seoul, military officials said today. Sgt. King Kyung-Yul ran amok after a drinking bout.

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"SANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAY" LYONS.
(12 Rue Mulet, LYONS).

Berrigans Advised on POWs While Said to Be Conspiring

(Continued from Page 1)

destroying Selective Service records in Maryland.

Last Nov. 27, when FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover alleged government knowledge of the alleged conspiracy and implicated the Berrigans in testimony before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. Anderson called on Mr. Hoover to apologize to the priests or prosecute them.

After the indictment was returned, Mr. Anderson said that he was glad the charges would be aired in court.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buck first visited the Berrigans at Danbury early in September, about two months before the last overt act alleged in the conspiracy. The indictment lists 22 overt acts, beginning on April 1, 1970, with a trip by Philip Berrigan and the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, another priest, into underground tunnels here, and ending with a telephone call by Father Wenderoth to Lewisburg on Nov. 12.

Mr. Anderson decided to make a personal peace effort last summer after visiting South Vietnam as a member of a 12-man congressional committee and becoming "very pessimistic" about U.S. involvement. He concluded that the Saigon government is corrupt and oppressive and trying to prolong American involvement in the war.

He also found that servicemen's morale "was tenuous at best" and that drugs and racial tensions plagued the soldiers. As a World War II combat veteran including 11 submarine missions, he was appalled by "the miserable fighting conditions with great restrictions placed on the soldiers."

The 'Tiger Cages'

The congressman made headlines by exposing the notorious "tiger cages," for political prisoners at South Vietnam's Con Son prison but he went about his peace mission in strict secrecy. He relied on Mr. Buck, a friend whose son, Kern, 22, is on the congressman's staff, to make contacts in the peace movement.

Mr. Buck, 53, a former test pilot who lost a leg and suffered other serious injuries in a plane crash in 1944, has been a friend of the Berrigans and active in the peace movement for several years. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buck talked with a leading Protestant churchman who arranged the Paris appointment with Mr. Thuy. Mr. Buck also discussed the peace mission with Howard Zinn, a Boston University political science professor, and with David Dellinger, one of those convicted in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial last year.

The Berrigans and Jess Stallings, a Nashville friend of Mr. Anderson, were the only other persons who knew of the plan. Mr. Stallings, president of Capital International Airways, a large charter service which flies missions to Vietnam under military contracts, offered to provide a DC-8 jet to transport any prisoners who might be released as a result of the negotiations.

Mr. Zinn and Daniel Berrigan had visited Hanoi in February, 1968, and persuaded the North Vietnamese to release three American POWs.

Mr. Buck said: "We thought it would be helpful for us to know exact on-the-scene situations in Hanoi, and Dan and Howard Zinn had been there, so we decided to talk to them."

Visit in Prison

Rep. Anderson and Mr. Buck interviewed both Berrigans at the Danbury prison and "told them of our interest in the POWs and in negotiating our meetings in Paris without reference to the POWs because that might seem like a selfish act and not indicate a total interest in the war."

"Dan particularly gave us all the information he could recall," Mr. Buck said. "I was most anxious that the congressman have a good impression of Dan and Phil because I had accepted them on blind faith because of a long association and because I had read deeply of what they were doing.

"It is one thing for a person in a movement to make these gestures, but it's another thing for a congressman. I didn't want to overly influence the congressman, but I was delighted Dan and Phil were so honest, so frank and so deeply involved in the concepts of peace and nonviolence."

Rep. Anderson impressed the Berrigans, too.

Priests' Letter

In their letter to Mr. Thuy, the priests commended Mr. Anderson as the only congressman to "point out (the) calculated ambiguities and omissions" of President Nixon's "pre-election peace plan."

"Out of deep respect for him," the Berrigans wrote, "we commend Mr. Anderson's initiatives to the most serious attention of our Vietnamese friends."

They emphasized "the importance of Mr. Anderson's ideas for the American peace movement" and added:

"In discussing these matters with Mr. Anderson, be sure that you are hearing our voice as well—and the voices of responsible members of the peace movement in our country, especially those in prison."

Mr. Anderson never returned to Paris, however, and his plan, which he called "Project 12"—named for the 12th month, the Christmas season when he hoped it would bear fruit—apparently is dead.

© Los Angeles Times

E. Germans Ask Million 'Roses' For Angela Davis

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP).—The East German youth organization called today for one million "roses" to be sent to Angela Davis, the American Communist and black power advocate, under arrest in California.

The roses are to be symbolic greetings, the Free German Youth newspaper Wir said. It printed a suggested form emblazoned with a red rose that can be clipped, folded and mailed.

The newspaper said the action should be accomplished in time for her 27th birthday, Jan. 26.

No New '71 Taxes Planned by Bonn

BONN, Jan. 19 (AP).—The government announced yesterday it does not plan to increase taxes in 1971.

The government expects a drop in tax revenue during the year but will make these up by credits and by "rearranging" expenditures, a spokesman said.

The 1971 budget will remain at 100 billion marks ($27 billion), he said. He declined to give any figures on the expected drop in tax revenues or to explain the rearrangement of expenditures. He said no cuts would be made in defense spending or in government investment.

Lisbon Embassy Of U.S. Stoned

LISBON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A group of 150 students, apparently angry after their request to see Education Minister Jose Veiga Simao was turned down, threw stones today at a display window in the U.S. Embassy, shattering a pane of glass.

Police said the stoning appeared to be a spontaneous "letting off steam." The students had appeared at the ministry without appointment and been told they would be notified when the minister could see them.

They were protesting a recent reference to universities as "seats of subversion" by Defense Minister Jose de Sa Viana Rebelos.

Peking's Ambassador Meets With Kosygin

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsin Tsuan met in the Kremlin yesterday, Tass said. It gave no details of the meeting.

Mr. Liu took up his ambassadorial post three months ago as diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union improved slightly. There had been no full-fledged Chinese ambassador here since 1966, when Sino-Soviet relations were at a low point and both nations recalled their ambassadors.

Schroeder Sees Kosygin

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—West Germany's Gerhard Schroeder today spent two hours with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin discussing problems of Berlin and relations between East and West, West German spokesmen said today. Mr. Schroeder is leader of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag and vice-chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party.

Lebanon Asks World Actio To Stop Attacks by Israelis

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Lebanon today urged foreign powers to take action to end Israeli attacks against Lebanon.

The appeal came in a statement from Foreign Minister Khalil Abou Hamad five days after Israeli airborne and seaborne troops attacked Palestinian guerrilla areas at the southern coastal town of Sarafand.

The appeal coincided with reports in Beirut political circles that Lebanon has already urged several Western nations to pressure Israel into discontinuing the attacks.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials have had urgent discussions since the Sarafand raid last Friday with ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy.

The rightist newspaper Al-Hayat reported that the government also decided to dispatch two envoys to seven Arab states—Prime Minister Saeb Salam to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq, ex-President Charles Helou to Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Libya—to explain Lebanon's attitude toward aggression from Israel.

Guerrilla on TV

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Israel put on television and radio tonight a man who identified himself as a captured Arab guerrilla frogman from the guerrilla base complex at Sarafand, Lebanon.

He identified himself as Ali Ibd Biari, a 32-year-old house painter, and said he was one of the five guerrilla frogmen Israeli forces captured Jan. 2 on a Northern Israeli beach.

"The Lebanese authorities know about the [guerrilla] bases don't interfere," Mr. Biari sai

At Sarafand, ten Arab yo were injured today, two of t seriously, when a mortar shell over from the Israeli attack ploded, witnesses said. The cial Lebanese national news ag confirmed the report, but saic persons were wounded, four of t seriously.

Podgorny Ends 6-Day Cairo Trip

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny returned to Moscow tonight from Cairo where he attented ceremonies inaugurating the Aswan High Dam, built with Russian assistance, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported.

During his six-day visit, the Soviet leader held talks with President Anwar Sadat, pledging further Russian support to Egypt against Israel and further economic aid.

In a speech last night, President Podgorny called for diplomacy and patience to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

4 Arab Nations Hold Unity Talks

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Sudan Premier Gaafar Numeiri arrived here today for tomorrow's summit conference by leaders of Egypt, Syria, Libya and Sudan.

The four nations are members of an alliance which proposes a federation of their countries.

Cairo newspapers said the main topic will be military and political strategy after the Suez Canal cease-fire expires on Feb. 5.

Also under discussion will be a number of economic projects aimed at integrating the four economies, the newspapers said.

Peace Term Of Israel Reported

(Continued from Page 1

in the last fortnight. Egyptia actions to the Israeli pro were transmitted yesterday t Jarring, and were to be disc by the Israeli cabinet today

The 14 points, as published, lined the "essentials" of a with Jordan—to which two (involving arrangements for " of religious and historic si cance" and "free port and t facilities") were specifically dressed. The remaining 12 were included in an othe identical memorandum to I

A ten-point text went to Leb omitting points dealing with b adjustment and with withd of forces from occupied territ.

The Israeli memorandum cepts the Security Council re tion of Nov. 22, 1967, "withi context of a just and du peace." While recognizing peace may not receive "its f expression in the immediate ture," the memo sets forth, wi indicating priorities or po stages, what Israel regard "certain indispensable essentia

The "essentials" call for pea be expressed in a "binding tr and to include both the ter tion of all acts of belligerency some form of declaration of belligerency. Perhaps the two important points call for "e lishment of secure, recognized agreed boundaries" and " drawal of military forces" from yond the boundaries to be a in a peace treaty.

Other Points

Other points call for an to economic warfare, settleme the Palestinian refugee pro curbing of terrorism, "exp respect for mutual sovereignty "territorial integrity," mutual interference in internal affairs a ban on the stationing of fo foreign troops.

Published reports here, which not denied by responsible d mats, claim that the Israelis considerably further in their cussions with Mr. Jarring tha 14-point memorandum would cate. The weekly Le Nouvel servateur reported yesterday the Israelis had modified the mand for a formal peace t indicating that they would a "open frontiers, with or wi a treaty," citing the examp current Soviet relations Japan.

Riad Says Egypt to Recogni Israel in Any Peace Accor

(Continued from Page 1)

should be established for both Israel and Egypt.

- Sharm-el Sheik, the fortress in Sinai on the Tiran Straits, should be manned with UN troops.
- Egypt is willing to sign a declaration limiting its application of Article 10 of the Constantinople Convention, under which it claims the right to impose limitations on traffic through the Suez Canal if there is danger of war. This article had been invoked to restrict Israeli use of the canal.

Mr. Riad told the French that the form of the peace document Egypt is willing to sign does not matter, so long as it includes Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. This document will establish de jure relations between the countries. Egypt, he said, recognized the de facto existence of Israel in 1949 by the signing of the armistice convention.

Mr. Riad said that if the Jarring talks go past the Feb. 5 cease-fire deadline, Egypt will appeal to the Security Council for possible extension. He indicated that a prime Egyptian concern was to maintain a juridical base for the cease-fire so that any delay in agreement did not turn into a permanent Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

The Egyptian foreign minister indicated that whereas President Nasser lived on his prestige, his successors must earn their place and for this they must renovate Egyptian policy and direct it toward peace and economic expansion. He also said that the Egyptian Army would support war or peace but not "immobility."

Observers noted a sharp difference between Mr. Riad's private remarks and his press conference here and in London. Notably, he said here Jan. 9 that it was impossible for Arabs and Israelis to agree among themselves, which made it the "duty" of the Big Four to impose peace on Israel.

Israelis Are Pleased By Reply From Egypt

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Israel's policy-makers welcomed today what they considered to be indications that Egypt appears ready to engage in the most serious attempt at peace negotiations since the six-day war of 1967.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban briefed a special cabinet me on a message received from envoy Gunnar V. Jarring early morning, conveying the conte Egypt's reply to the Israeli proposals submitted to the Sw intermediary ten days ago.

The opening exchanges be the two sides, in the talks ducted by Mr. Jarring, them to be far apart on key according to diplomatic but close together in apparent lingness to explore these deliberately in the weeks to A prolongation of the cease therefore, seems likely. Its nical expiration date is Feb.

More important than any point in the Egyptian messa the Israeli view, was the tone—a seriousness of inten matches the seriousness with the Israelis say they formu their opening proposals.

The Egyptians reportedly ed the same drafting techni the Israelis—stating princip peace without getting bogged in details. They replied dire some Israeli points, ignored that they could have dismissed generally avoided the polemics of public statements.

"What Cairo did not say almost more significant than firm position they took in they did say," one informed lomat said.

France Deliver 4 Jets to Libya Before Date Du

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reute France has delivered its first Mirage jets to the Libyan Force, two months ahead of s ule, French officials said toda

The first deliveries of the troversial sale of 110 French rages to Libya had originally fixed for March of this year. four jets are Mirage-5B tw training aircraft, the officials Libyan pilots and technicians experience on American Nor F-5 jets have undergone tr in France as part of the million-dollar deal.

The original agreement pro that deliveries would only be substantial by 1972-73 and be completed in 1974.

The French government has that it would place the jet deli under embargo if any of the craft went to another destin

هكذا من الأصل

ardner First Witness

Seniority System in Congress Is Assailed as Hearings Open

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—mmon Cause chairman John W. ardner and liberal witnesses blast- the congressional seniority sys- n yesterday, charging it allows nresponsive or incompetent" com- ttee chairmen to thwart the ajority will and operate without counting to anyone for their tions.

Mr. Gardner was the leadoff tness in special hearings called Sens. Charles McC. Mathias jr., Md., and Fred Harris, D., Okla., drum up support for their pro- sal that committee leaders be cted by the party caucuses, in- ad of simply being automatically elevated by virtue of length of service.

"Most of the work of the Congress is done in committees, and the committee chairmen constitute the power structure in Congress," said Mr. Gardner, a former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Gardner went on: "They determine what legislation will come before Congress, whether or not hearings will be held, how $280 billion in appropriations will be allocated . . . the word 'dictatorial' is not too strong to describe the power they wield. The chairman dominates his committee. By giving or withholding favors he can effectively discipline committee members. He may and often does defy the elected leadership of the chamber. . . . One might suppose that men who enjoy such enormous power would be chosen with great care by fellow members of Congress on the basis of well-accepted criteria—wisdom, experience, intelligence, integrity or leadership. But . . . in fact, they gain their chairmanship by one criterion only—length of continuous service on the committee."

Similar Views Voiced

Similar views were advanced by David Cohen, representing Americans for Democratic Action and the Committee for Community Affairs, and Whitney Young of the National Urban League. Mr. Young favored election of committee chairmen by the majority members of the committee. All said that in most cases senior members still would succeed to chairmanships, but the threat of ouster would prevent the kinds of abuses exhibited in the past.

Josiah Lee Auspitz, president of the Republican Ripon Society, said election of chairmen by the party caucuses might simply strengthen the dominant faction in the caucus (for example, Western and Southern Democrats), possibly shutting out the minority.

A better solution, he said, might be to diminish the powers of the chairmen, giving members more responsibilities. "The chairman should be first among equals, not a general among privates," he said.

Sen. Harris said he will offer a motion in the Senate Democratic caucus to mak. sure that there is a separate vote on each committee chairman proposed by the Democratic steering committee, and Sen. Mathias said he'd raise the same issue in the Senate GOP caucus.

Messrs. Gardner, Cohen and Young said that the kind of congressional unresponsiveness resulting from the seniority system was causing the public to lose confidence in the government.

"The American people, who once seemed endlessly tolerant of official bumbling, are losing their patience," said Mr. Gardner, "not just with Congress but with the quality of our public life generally. They are fed to the teeth with power-hungry politicians. They are weary of self-serving administrators. They are sick of being bilked and manipulated."

Manson Jury Asks to Visit Murder Sites

By Earl Caldwell

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19, (NYT). The Tate-La Bianca jury inter- pted its deliberations yesterday th a surprise request to make an ter-dark visit to the sites of the urders Charles H. Manson and his men codefendants are charged th committing.

But Superior Court Judge Charles Older, after conferring with both osecution and defense attorneys his chambers, denied the request. The judge gave no explanation r his decision, which was made er the objections of defense at- rneys.

The request to visit the murder tes was the third the jurors made sterday. Earlier, they had sent note to the judge asking that ey be permitted to hear the album corded by the Beatles which the osecution says contains Manson's otive for ~~dering the seven Tate- a Bianca murders—alleged musi- l predictions of a race war.

Exhibits Question

The jurors also asked for a list plaining in detail each of the 7 exhibits that they had with em in the jury room.

Judge Older agreed to supply e jurors with a record player but dered that they listen to the cord in its entirety at least once efore playing any segments that ey might want to hear.

The judge also agreed to explain e exhibits but asked the jurors list in writing those that were nfusing and needed explanation.

The jurors were brought back nto the courtroom in midafter- oon to hear the judge's decisions. Three minutes later they were re- turned to the jury room, where they concluded the day's considera- ion of the case.

The series of requests from the ury touched off an immediate ound of speculation here in the eavily guarded Ha'l of Justice.

'Out a While'

The first two requests dashed pes for an early verdict. "It eans they are going over all of e evidence, piece by piece," one wyer on the defense team said. They'll be out a while," he con- ded.

But when the jurors asked to it the murder sites, the immedi- e speculation was that they were ving doubts about some aspects the state's case. It was felt at it was particularly significant t the jurors asked to make the its after dark.

The murders at the Benedict nyon home of actress Sharon te and those at the home of althy supermarket owner Leno Bianca both took place late at ht, on Aug. 8 and 9, respective- in 1969.

'Natural Causes' In Liston's Death

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 19 (AP).—Former world heavyweight boxing champion Charles (Sonny) Liston died of natural causes, but traces of narcotics were found in his body tissues, a Clark County coroner's report said today.

The report said Mr. Liston, found dead in the bedroom of his $68,000 home here Jan. 6, died from a poor supply of oxygen to heart muscles, caused partly by heart circulation problems.

But the coroner, Dr. Mark Herman, said traces of codeine and morphine were found in the former champion's body tissues and that old scar tissue, possibly from needle marks, was found in the bend of the left elbow.

enator Russell s Critically Ill

'ASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reu-).—Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., one of the most influential senators, is in critical con- on in Walter Reed Army Hos- l, his office said here today. en. Russell, 73, has been in the pital since Dec. 8 for treatment a respiratory ailment. He has ered for years from emphysema. condition deteriorated during night, doctors reported.

en. Russell, a leader of the thern bloc, is chairman of the ropriations Committee, which sees Senate approval of the inistration's budget. He is also ident pro tempore of the Sen- during the Vice-President's nce.

Harassed, Says Soviet Skater

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A Soviet iceskater has complained that Jewish demonstrators threw marbles under his skates during a performance in the United States.

Alexander Goryelik was one of a group of Soviet artists who recently returned from an American tour. He told Tass that Zionists in Philadelphia threw marbles on the ice and tried to hang up anti-Soviet placards in the auditorium.

Men to Stay on Job

AW, Chrysler Reach Tentative Agreement

TROIT, Jan. 19 (AP).—The ed Auto Workers union and sler Corp. have reached ten- e agreement on a new three- contract covering 110,000 pro- ion employees in the United es and Canada, UAW presi- Leonard Woodcock announc- oday.

e union ordered all its men tay on the job beyond the e deadline while negotiators inue work on the section of contract covering 10,000 sala- personnel.

e agreement was reached 90 ites before the deadline of m. Detroit time.

e UAW said the new pact for uction workers closely paral- the settlements reached at Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

The union said Chrysler production workers will receive pay retroactive to Nov. 2, as Ford workers did.

The UAW said Chrysler agreed to establish a study committee to discuss the feasibility of a four-day, 40-hour week.

Local Strikes

Local union members at Chrysler's Warren, Mich. truck assembly plant struck at 8:15 a.m. today, before the expiration of the strike deadline. No other locals were reported to be striking.

The UAW represents about 10,000 clerical, technical and engineering personnel at Chrysler.

The UAW contended that Chrysler's latest offer did not match union-won increases passed on to salaried personnel at General Motors and Ford following approval of new contracts for hourly rated workers.

There was a possibility of a shutdown at Chrysler plants even if a new national agreement is reached. By yesterday, only 67 of 171 separate UAW-Chrysler bargaining units had reached local-level working agreements, which supplement the national contract.

At both Ford and General Motors, local unions without plant-level agreements were authorized to strike in support of their local demands after the national settlement had been reached.

Such local strikes in the past have shut down or crippled the big-three automakers for weeks in the wake of the national contract settlement.

United Press International.

SANCTUARY—Seals climb onto a buoy in San Francisco Bay to escape an oil slick that spread over the bay after two tankers collided Monday in the Golden Gate. One of the ships, the Oregon Standard, is seen at anchor in the background.

U.S. Bars Arms Sales, Credits To Ecuador on Ship Seizures

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The United States announced yesterday that it was suspending all military sales, credits and guarantees to Ecuador following seizures of American tuna boats off the Ecuadorean coast.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers called Ambassador Carlos Mantilla-Ortega of Ecuador to the State Department to inform him of the decision. He also said that the United States would review the remaining $25.5 million of a projected $29 million in economic assistance to Ecuador programmed *for the year ending* June 30. Of this, $3.5 million has already been assigned.

Mr. Rogers was said to have warned the Ecuadorean envoy that "legal provisions relating to such seizures are being reviewed urgently and that further action by this government under pertinent laws could not be excluded."

State Department sources said that no dollar figures were available as to the effect the one-year cutoff on military sales or guarantees might have on Ecuador but that the effect would be negligible. They said that Ecuador had been seeking credit terms for the purchase of some A-36 twin-engined executive-type jets and helicopters and for ship repairs worth about $165,000.

To Protest Rights

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, said that the U.S. moves were not "so much retribution or revenge as it is to protest the rights of American fishermen in these waters."

Mr. Mantilla-Ortega called a news conference at the Ecuadorean Embassy to deny reports that Ecuadorean aircraft had strafed the American tuna boats operating 50 miles off the coast. Ecuador, like other Latin-American nations, claims territorial sovereignty 200 miles off shore.

"No fishing boats have been attacked or subjected to any abuse," Mr. Mantilla-Ortega said. "Incomplete" reports, he added, were tending to "confuse" the American public.

"There was no Ecuadorean private or official aircraft flying in that region or nearby the American fishing fleet of more than 20 boats fishing off the coast of Ecuador." He said that he could not confirm, however, that there were no Ecuadorean aircraft in another area where eight American boats were operating.

4 Ships Apprehended

The ambassador said that four of the ships seized, starting Jan. 11, had been released on payment of fines ranging between $30,000 and $40,000 each. He said that they had not acquired Ecuadorean fishing licenses which, he said, cost approximately $1,500 each for the largest tuna boats for each trip.

According to the State Department, four American tuna boats have been seized by Ecuador since last week. American industry sources said that five more boats have been seized and two were being pursued by Ecuadorean gunboats. The total of seizures for this month was said to be 11.

[United Press International reported today that Ecuador has seized four more U.S.-owned fishing boats since last night, according to State Department officials. They said that the new seizures brought the number of American fishing vessels seized during the last eight days to 12.]

Since 1966 when Ecuador, Peru and Chile began seizing and fining American tuna boats allegedly poaching in their 200-mile-wide coastal waters, Ecuador has seized, fined and released 32 American boats.

Under U.S. fishing laws, State Department representatives pay the fines, thus permitting the commercial boats to sail from port. The State Department then seeks reimbursement from the Latin-American country involved. Since virtually no reimbursement has ever been paid, well-posted informants pointed out, the U.S. taxpayers are in effect paying the fines.

No Seizures in Year

There had been virtually no seizures for the last year, informants said. They noted that the United States has long been engaged in trying to work out satisfactory operating procedures with Ecuador and Peru and to some extent with Chile but without conceding the legal principle of a 200-mile territorial claim.

The United States recognizes a three-mile offshore territorial limit, plus nine more miles for fishing.

Army Jails 8 GIs In Germany for Branding Victim

MANNHEIM, Germany, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced eight U.S. soldiers to varying terms of confinement at hard labor in connection with an incident in which another GI was branded with a hot coathanger for allegedly being an informer, the Army said today.

The incident took place last Sept. 21 in Smith Barracks at nearby Baumholder. According to an Army spokesman, the defendants on that day saw the ninth soldier visit the unit's commanding officer and they assumed the soldier was informing on them for using hashish.

Later that night the group invited the victim, whose name has not been released, to a barracks room where they staged a mock trial, "convicted" him and offered as a penalty either a beating or branding.

The spokesman said the soldier chose to be branded and was burned on the right hand with a coathanger heated by a candle. The group also threatened to kill him if he did not leave the unit within seven days.

Arms Charges Denied By Retired General

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 19 (AP).—Retired Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, a former top law-enforcement officer of the Army, pleaded not guilty today to charges of having unlawfully obtained more than 423 firearms from the Chicago Police Department and of evading $16,679 in federal income taxes.

Gen. Turner, who was provost marshal general when he retired from the Army in 1968, made his plea in U.S. District Court here. He was indicted Jan. 12 and is free on his own recognizance.

The indictment accuses Gen. Turner of unlawfully soliciting the firearms from Chicago police by saying the weapons were for use by the United States. Gen. Turner admitted during a Senate subcommittee hearing in 1969 that he had sold at least 22 of the weapons for personal profit.

58 Pounds of Heroin Seized in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 19 (AP).—Authorities announced last night the seizure of 58 pounds of heroin with a potential value of $6 million when a shipment of peas broke open during a routine check at San Juan International Airport.

Held in connection with the shipment from the Dominican Republic were Miguel Angel Solla Santiago, 32, a Puerto Rican, and Andres Alfonso Rodriguez Mendez, 45, identified as a former Dominican Air Force general.

Oil Pollutes Coast Near San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Part of a huge oil slick in San Francisco Bay moved out of the Golden Gate on the tide today and spread for 50 miles up and down the Pacific coast.

Thick black fuel oil from the ruptured Standard Oil of California tanker Oregon Standard was reported coming ashore at several locations.

Meanwhile, hundreds of persons, among them Standard Oil hardhats and long-haired hippie volunteers working shoulder to shoulder, worked to save seabirds and beaches of the bay itself.

The biggest cleanup in the bay's history followed the collision of two Standard tankers which poured 500,000 to 1.9 million gallons of black fuel oil into the 50-mile-long bay.

Towns Mobilized

Entire towns were mobilized. In Bolinas, a small town on the Pacific coast, all the school children except the elementary grades were let out of class to rescue oil-coated birds.

"It's going to be disastrous," said Greg Hewlett, a Bolinas schoolteacher. "It's tar, you can't call it oil, man. It's thick."

The heavy black "bunker oil" poured into the bay Monday when the tanker Arizona Standard plowed into its sister ship, the Oregon Standard, in darkness and thick fog under Golden Gate bridge. Two fuel cargo tanks of the Oregon were ruptured.

Today, huge streaks of oil were still clearly visible at widespread locations around the bay. Some beaches were striped with four-foot-wide paths of oil. Rescue workers pulled out dead birds. Barking sea lions climbed out of the black waters on to buoys to get away from the oil.

Under federal regulations, Standard could be assessed more than a million dollars in penalties and cleanup costs. The Coast Guard, depending on the findings of a review board, could also assess a fine.

Hickel's Advice For Nixon: Get Off Party Line

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Walter J. Hickel, ousted two months ago as interior secretary, was back in town yesterday, advising President Nixon to have the "guts" to set policies that would benefit the American people—and not just the Republican party.

"We've got to quit running for the next election," Mr. Hickel said without mentioning Mr. Nixon by name. Nor did he confirm reports that the President fired him because of pressure from industries unhappy with Mr. Hickel's tough campaign against pollution.

"Make those decisions for the next generation that require a little bit of guts, that may be controversial at the moment," Mr. Hickel said in general advice to government officials. "If you just make decisions for the next election, it's so damned phony."

Mr. Hickel said Mr. Nixon's White House staff had encroached in some cases on the policy-making power of cabinet departments. He said that this might be a violation of the Constitution since these presidential aides are not subject to Senate confirmation or questioning by Congress.

U.S. Prescription Drug Study Finds 1 in 5 Fulfills Claims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A U.S. government report said yesterday that only about one out of five prescription drugs totally lives up to its claimed effectiveness and that one out of seven fails to meet any of the manufacturer's claims.

The same study shows that only 41.7 percent of 2,752 drugs tested work as advertised to relieve symptoms or cure diseases.

The figures, representing the final compilation of drug effectiveness studies begun in 1966, were reported to a special Senate subcommittee by Dr. Charles C. Edwards, head of the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Edwards told the subcommittee that the FDA is moving to clear 245 ineffective drugs from the market and to require drug advertisements to carry government effectiveness ratings.

The studies showed 245 drugs ineffective, (8.8 percent), 699 possibly effective (25.4 percent), 341 probably effective (12.3 percent), 1,137 effective (41.7 percent) and 330 "effective, but" (11.8 percent).

Gov. Wallace Inaugurated In Alabama

Inaugural Talk Hints At Presidential Race

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP).—George C. Wallace took office as Governor of Alabama again yesterday with a new battlecry, "People power," the prelude perhaps to another presidential race. His theme was more moderate than his "Segregation forever" stand of eight year ago.

Only a vast protest at the ballot box, led by Southerners "and those who think like us," Gov. Wallace said in his inaugural address, can "save this nation from those evil forces who seek our destruction."

"Without a mass movement of the people," he said. "The present trends of despotic and centralized government can and will destroy America."

Departing from his prepared text, the new governor said that the two national parties "had better give tax relief to the working man and put the burden on the shoulders of the filthy rich of Wall Street or they might wind up short in the next election."

Later, recalling that he has been active in national political affairs, he said, "To those of the national news media who are here" if it becomes necessary "I will be active again."

It was in January, 1963, that Mr. Wallace, then 43, began his first term as governor, openly defiant of federal authority and proclaiming "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

As a symbol of Old South resistance, but claiming followers in the North as well, he ran in presidential primaries in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland in 1964, making a surprisingly strong showing. Then, four years later, he ran in the general elections in all 50 states, carrying five of them and polling 13 percent of the nationwide vote.

In recent months, particularly while he was campaigning for governor, Mr. Wallace softpedaled talk of another race for the White House. But he kept alive his third-party organization and maintained a full-time headquarters in Montgomery.

In his inaugural speech yesterday, he emphasized, as in the past, that "The people of the South and those who think like the South represent the majority viewpoint within our constitutional democracy.

West Inaugurated

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 19 (UPI).—John C. West was inaugurated as governor of South Carolina today and immediately pledged to run a "Color blind" state government.

"We can, and we shall, in the next four years eliminate from our government any vestige of discrimination because of race, creed, sex, religion or any other barrier to fairness for all citizens," Gov. West said.

Mr. West, 48, a lawyer from Camden and the state's lieutenant governor the last four years, succeeded fellow Democrat Robert E. McNair. He formed a coalition of black and moderate white voters to defeat a Republican congressman, Albert Watson, in the November general election.

Chicago Teachers Win Top U.S. Pay

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Teachers returned to classrooms yesterday after voting to accept a new two-year contract making them the highest paid big-city teachers in the nation.

The vote, 7,126 to accept the contract and 1,243 against, ended a four-day work stoppage. The pact is a $67-million settlement.

It gives 25,000 teachers an 8 percent raise for 1971 and another 8 percent in 1972.

A first-year teacher who earned $8,400 in 1970 will be paid $9,072 in 1971. Teachers with doctorates and 15 years of experience will advance from $15,487 to $16,725 in 1971.

L.A. Calls First Alerts On Car Pollution

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The first two carbon monoxide air pollution alerts in the city's history were called yesterday when accumulations of the gas emitted from automobiles reached 50 parts per million of air.

A spokesman for the Air Pollution Control District said the first alert was called at 8:06 a.m. and lasted 24 minutes. The second was declared at 7:05 p.m. and lasted an hour and 48 minutes.

The alerts were attributed to an unusually severe temperature inversion combined with the toxic pollutants from vehicles. During alerts, motorists are asked to refrain from unnecessary driving.

United Press International.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Grissom in a 1965 photograph.

Grissom's Widow Sues Firms For $10 Million in Apollo Fire

TITUSVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19 (UPI).—The widow of Astronaut Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom filed suit in Circuit Court yesterday seeking $10 million in damages from the builders of the Apollo spacecraft in which her husband and two other astronauts died four years ago.

The suit charged the spacecraft was "negligently, carelessly, wantonly and willfully designed, manufactured, tested and maintained" by North American Rockwell Corp. and three allied firms.

Mrs. Betty Grissom asked $5 million for herself as Grissom's widow and another $5 million on behalf of his estate, of which she is executrix.

Named as defendants were North American Rockwell Corp., Rockwell Standard Corp., Rockwell Standard Co. and North American Aviation Co., all of Delaware.

Suffocated in Capsule

Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee, the crew assigned to the first Apollo flight mission, suffocated when fire swept the inside of their sealed capsule as it underwent tests on the launch pad Jan. 27, 1967, at Cape Kennedy. Grissom and White were Air Force lieutenant colonels and Chaffee a Navy lieutenant commander.

The Apollo spacecraft was redesigned and several congressional inquiries were conducted before Grissom, White and Chaffee's planned mission was carried out when Apollo-7 orbited the earth 11 days in October, 1968.

Mrs. Grissom's suit alleged eight separate counts of negligence against the builders of the spacecraft. Mrs. Grissom, who lives in Houston, was not present for the filing, which was carried out by an attorney.

The charges include failure to warn of inherent danger in the spacecraft, failure to protect a hazardous occupation, failure to exercise due care while in control of the capsule, fraud and liability. The suit, which does not mention Chaffee or White, demands a jury trial.

It claims the space capsule was defective because electrical wires "were so manufactured or installed" as to allow an electrical arc. It says the capsule "did not have a proper fire extinguisher system" and "had no emergency egress [means of escape]."

The suit said the capsule temperature rose to 1,000 degrees, causing "Grissom's death from inhalation of toxic gases, extensive burns and carbon monoxide poisoning."

In addition to calling the capsule "unsafe, dangerous and unfit," the suit alleged fraud because the defendants "knew that the capsule was not safe and not effective as a space capsule and did deliberately and fraudulently fail to disclose such information" to NASA.

After the fire, NASA formed a board of inquiry that issued a 3,000-page report stating the fire probably began in faulty electric wiring near Grissom's couch.

The board went on to criticize the Apollo program "for many deficiencies in design and engineering, manufacturing and quality control."

Apollo-14 Astronauts Have Final Rehearsal

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The three Apollo-14 astronauts today went through a final dress rehearsal for their Jan. 31 launch to the moon.

The actual countdown for Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard, Air Force Maj. Stuart A. Roosa and Navy Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell is scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. next Monday.

The Saturn-5 rocket and its supporting ground systems passed their last major test yesterday and wound up a realistic countdown test with a mock launch last night.

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Delay Allowed In Perjury Trial Of Clay Shaw

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A federal judge today delayed for at least six days the perjury trial of Clay L. Shaw, acquitted two years ago of charges he helped plot the assassination of President Kennedy.

U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry set a hearing for next Monday to determine if Mr. Shaw's attorneys are entitled to a permanent injunction to stop the perjury prosecution, initiated by District Attorney Jim Garrison two days after Mr. Shaw was found innocent of the murder conspiracy charges.

The judge issued a temporary restraining order today saying Mr. Shaw would suffer "immediate and irreparable injury, loss and damage" if the perjury trial were allowed to proceed. In their pleadings to the federal judge, Mr. Shaw's lawyers said Mr. Garrison had a financial interest in continuing his prosecution of their client because of a book the district attorney had written about his investigation of the President's death.

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Inflation and World Trade

The negotiations currently under way between the major petroleum companies, backed by their governments, and the primary oil-producing states of the world are of enormous importance because of the vital nature of the commodity involved. Both the buying and selling nations depend upon the outcome of the negotiations for the health of their economies, and the companies concerned, although they have an acute profit interest in the transaction, are really agents for their consuming publics.

Ideological differences among the producing countries—notably those represented by the virtually confiscatory demands of Algeria—are only pallidly reflected among the consuming states. The return of France to a kind of consortium relationship with Britain, the Netherlands and the United States has troubled some Frenchmen who preferred President de Gaulle's independence. But essentially all of the Western powers have the same goal: the establishment of reasonably stable pricing and control conditions in a region troubled by political ferment, on which the Western world counts for an overwhelming proportion of its petroleum and in which the Western European companies, along with those of the United States, have made great investments of money and technological resources.

The situation differs only in degree of urgency from the general relationship between advanced countries and those which depend largely on the sale of their natural resources to sustain their economies. Extractive industries, and agriculture, do not provide shorts cuts to national wealth, especially when the extraction must be done by outside capital, and agricultural products sold on the world market. Petroleum products, in some places of sparse population such as the Arabian Gulf, are exceptions to the general rule, but even there invidious comparisons may be leveled against the amount of wealth that is exported and that which remains behind.

To fanatic nationalists (and to Communists) the easy answer may seem to reside in government seizure, with or without compensation, of extractive installations and land owned abroad. But this can be an illusion, as Bolivian tin miners and Cuban sugar workers have discovered. Apart from managing the seized properties, which is seldom easy, there is still the world market to contend with. And here one of the most important factors is the steady inflation of the costs of manufactured goods in the developed countries. Bolivians can't build a country, except in the most figurative sense, on their own tin, nor Cubans on sugar, nor Saudi Arabians on oil. These things are media of exchange, and if tin, or sugar, or petroleum prices fall in relation to the mounting cost of manufactured goods, the seller of commodities loses.

This is an argument for the control of inflation among the industrial states. A world in which the rich nations grow richer and the poor poorer is an unhappy world for all. But barring that consummation so devoutly to be wished, some built-in protection for the seller of natural resources is desirable. Such a device, in the form of annual price adjustments, based on the appreciation of the dollar, has been introduced for the first time into the petroleum negotiations. It may be overlooked by the public in the confusion of other, more dramatic, issues. But it is a realistic approach to the haunting question of the terms of trade that deserves greater attention by all concerned.

'Even in the New Army We'll Stick With the Old Salute, Lieutenant.'

McGovern's [illegible]

Traveling Light

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Why so early? That's the question that has to be asked about Sen. George McGovern's announcement that he will seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

The answer is named Edmund Muskie. As McGovern himself said the other day, Muskie had made it seem that "he was the only man on the track." Given another year without formal challenge, Muskie might have tied up the nomination.

Simply by announcing now, McGovern stakes a claim to advantages that previously went by default to the front-runner. He too must now be considered when Democratic party leaders and fund-raisers think about naming a national spokesman to contest the President. He too must figure in the calculations made by the press, and especially the polls, as they measure opinion for 1972.

Announcing a candidacy in order to get equal time points to certain weaknesses. As a relatively junior senator from South Dakota, George McGovern does not have the Senate position or the big state backing that assures national regard. He does not have the glamour that attracts the media.

Neither can he buy attention. The $30,000 required to pay for a kick-off mailing of 275,000 Dear Friend letters this week put the McGovern campaign in the red. While the senator's financial backers know they can raise that sum, and another half-million for a modest campaign in 1971, they don't begin to see where they can get the $5 to $6 million that will be necessary for the race in 1972.

But if the weaknesses are apparent, McGovern's cause is not hopeless. Nobody is better equipped to personify the issue of man against machine, citizen against system that animates so many ordinary people all across the country. Thoreau was not less connected to the big cities, big business, big unions and big organizations that make up the American power structure than George McGovern. He has in abundance the qualities that set individuals apart from organizations—decency, consideration for others, great personal courage, a willingness to try new things. And these rare qualities find expression in a disarming manner; it gives McGovern the great political advantage of being almost always underrated.

Moreover, McGovern has a line into many of the loose bits and pieces of the Democratic party. Consistent opposition to the Vietnam war gives him a strong position with the peace movement which helped Sen. Eugene McCarthy so much in 1968 and which could revive as the hollowness of Vietnamization becomes apparent. Long association with John and Robert Kennedy gives him entree to their wing of the party. And as an agrarian radical, he has a claim on the Midwestern and Western producers who backed Hubert Humphrey in 1968.

Then there are some favorable stretches along the primary route McGovern intends to follow. New Hampshire, which will be tough for McGovern, can be discounted if not avoided altogether, as the backyard of Muskie's base in Maine. But in Wisconsin McGovern will have both a big peace constituency and a large farm vote. Similarly with the Democratic electorate in Nebraska. And if he can come off those two primaries as the David of the plains fighting the Goliath from the East, McGovern could make a strong appeal in Oregon and California.

Lastly, it can be said of his campaign, as of few others, that it will pay off no matter who gets the nomination. For George McGovern is emerging this year as the man to keep the Democrats honest on the issues they dearly love to duck—the conscience of his party.

The Real Stakes in Cambodia

Is it really in the administration's own interest to convey the impression that it is cheating in Cambodia? Not one month ago the secretary of state solemnly affirmed that American "programs, policies and intentions" concerning Cambodia "in no way conflict" with the Senate's determination that the American military role in Cambodia be a limited one. That determination was elaborated in the Cooper-Church amendment to the supplementary foreign aid bill. By specifying in December that funds could not be used for American ground forces or military advisers, the Senate had thought it was, with administration consent, shutting off the principal avenues down which a larger American involvement/commitment in Cambodia might roll.

Yet here we are in January watching the administration carefully trundle out an option to use American helicopters to take South Vietnamese troops into combat in Cambodia. The asserted right to conduct air "interdiction," supposedly to prevent Vietnam-bound men and supplies from moving across Cambodia (and Laos), is being progressively applied so as to permit operations by just about any kind of aircraft (B-52s, fighters and now helicopter gunships) for just about any kind of mission—including close air support of Cambodian ground units. Meanwhile the Associated Press makes the alarming report that some Americans, described as "liaison personnel," apparently are attached to some Cambodian units.

It is indiscreet, not to say provocative, for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to remark about the gunships used in Cambodia that "if helicopter gunships are required, they will be used." Nonetheless, at this point in the war it should not be surprising or particularly dismaying that the Pentagon is straining to make the most permissive and self-liberating reading of administration policy. In Cambodia as in Vietnam, the military has been given a task for which neither its traditions nor its resources nor its nerves nor its orders well suit it. Given this frustration, it is only to be expected that the military should be champing at the bit.

The principal responsibility falls on civilian officials. It is they who are charged with seeing the whole picture: not just the military bind on Highway 4 between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som (formerly Sihanoukville), but the political problem on Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Congress. It is precisely on the latter thoroughfare that the administration's Cambodia policy will finally stand or fall.

Let us state the matter baldly: Mr. Nixon promised the Congress—and through it, the country—to limit American participation in the war in Cambodia. Not unaware of or insensitive to his real difficulties, the Congress accepted his pledge in good faith. It was a bargain. But if the President, as commander in chief, is now to conduct military operations that are seen to default on his part of the bargain, he risks eroding the remaining basis of congressional and public confidence, on which his whole war policy rests.

It is no good to claim in January that the job in Cambodia is tougher than it seemed in December, and that certain limited temporary steps are necessary, and that it's not really any violation of the December pledge anyway, and so on. That is the road all of us have been down before. If in fact the job is too tough, then the President ought to say so: He ought to come back to Congress, however embarrassing that might be, explain the new crisis and ask for a new grant of authority to cope with it, so that the Congress will be sharing his burden, not adding to it.

Surely Mr. Nixon does not have to be reminded that the more he expands the American military role in Cambodia (and the more furtively), the more his vaunted Nixon Doctrine will be regarded as a fraud, both in terms of operations on the ground in Southeast Asia and of public perception in the United States. These are the real stakes of the administration's Cambodia policy, and if Mr. Nixon chooses not to recognize them as such, then he can be sure—and it must be to his sorrow—that the public will.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Lion at Bay

Those statesmen at the Commonwealth Conference in Singapore who are protesting Britain's intention to resume arms deliveries to South Africa know that the Pretoria government will hardly be using frigates and navy aircraft to impose its apartheid policy on the country's suppressed colored majority. These statesmen are also aware that, by resigning from the Commonwealth, their own countries would lose important British subsidies.

Furthermore, they have little desire to replace a relatively light British naval presence with a decidedly heavy Soviet—or perhaps one day Chinese—presence. Finally, it should be noted that brown-skinned people have not been ejected from South Africa but only from various black African countries.

It will be interesting to see what middle ground between loud protest and soft realism will be taken by Heath's opponents in and after Singapore.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1896

PARIS—There is a strange story here of an attack on an under-master by his pupils at the College of Saint-Girons, which resulted in the death of the master. In March, 1895, M. Mathe was seized by them as he was sleeping in the dormitory and made to drink a litre of rum. When he resisted he was several times struck by his aggressors. In consequence of his ill-treatment the man died five days afterwards.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1921

LONDON—The representatives of the workers employed by the state have rejected the proposals of the government for reduction of work hours. They declare that the execution of these plans, without consultation with the established industrial councils, is a breach of the principles on which these councils were based. They ask all union members to withdraw their representatives on these councils.

A Cure for Many Ailments

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Three basic events last year altered the course of Europe's development and almost certainly enhanced the vigor of the Common Market. These were, in order of their occurrence, the fact that French President Pompidou changed his mind about the likelihood of Britain's admission, the election of Tory Prime Minister Edward Heath and the death of General de Gaulle.

Pompidou swung around to the belief that, despite an adverse tide in Britain's own public opinion, London would join the European Economic Community. Heath is widely regarded as more consistent and energetic in his quest for admission than his predecessor, Harold Wilson. And De Gaulle's death removed any possibility that French opponents of British entry might seek to speak against this in the general's name.

As a consequence Jean Monnet, who is widely regarded as the father of the European unity idea, says: "My guess is that by the end of 1972 Britain will be a full member of the Common Market."

Coincidence of Timing

Curiously enough, the probable timing of this immensely important step would occur by accident at a peculiarly useful moment. Since January, 1970, the EEC has agreed that none of its members can make individual bilateral deals with countries outside the Market. Thus right now a commercial accord between the Six as a unit and Japan is being negotiated.

The one very important exception to this ban concerns Communist East Europe. Members are allowed bilateral trading accords with Russia or Soviet-bloc nations during an interim period, subject to approval of such deals by the EEC.

However, from Jan. 1, 1973—unless the present understanding is modified—only the EEC as a whole can negotiate future commercial accords with East Europe. And, according to Monnet's reckoning, by that time Britain—with its vast political, financial and trading experience—will be a member of the Market and able to offer valuable negotiating counsel.

When Britain joins, European leaders hope the establishment of a European currency may in the long run be facilitated. Until that happens the EEC remains only a customs union with the prospect of becoming something else but still delayed along the road.

Economic

Moving into a full union with its political implications is a complex process. Shrewd observers predict that when a European currency is finally brought into being, there will be no more reason for the pound sterling to remain a reserve currency—with its mixed advantages and disadvantages.

When that occurs, Monnet foresees two reserve currencies, the dollar and the new European money. The expanded EEC would not try to act in any decisive way against American dollar investments in the Market area, which would merely develop its own advanced technology and thereby improve its competitive position. The change for America would in effect be that Europe had become a more efficient competitor.

As Monnet puts it: "We are heading toward the creation of a Europe with one policy and one currency. When that happens the Europeans will no longer suffer from any inferiority complex and the Americans will no longer have reason to feel any superiority complex."

Now that Monnet sees a British light glimmering at the end of the tunnel he takes a philosophical view of the long and complex series of delays that have prevented agreement on membership between London and the Europeans.

He reasons that, unlike the Continental countries, Britain had not been defeated or humiliated by occupation during World War II. Therefore the British assumed for a long time they could solve their problems by themselves. It took years before they discovered they couldn't and needed the sustenance of a larger unit.

Once the EEC has increased its size and strength the hope is that it can cooperate more effectively as a single grouping with both Soviet East Europe and the United States. The confident assumption is that the Common Market, despite growing pains experienced during the past dozen years, has demonstrated its viability.

Its supporters now regard the EEC as a kind of European panacea. For partitioned Germany with its deep-seated complexes, for Britain with lost power but continuing illusions, for Italy with its threats of goverment paralysis, the Market is seen as the one patent medicine that can cure each of Europe's widely different maladies.

Old Folks at Home

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The next few days' news from Capitol Hill will be difficult to follow. The men involved in the leadership contests at the pre-session caucuses of the two parties are mostly unfamiliar. Their battles and the disputes over seemingly recondite issues make many readers throw up their hands in despair of understanding what the turmoil is all about.

But at the root of the story is a simple and significant question: How far will the vital institution of Congress move to accommodate the pressures and conflicts in the nation it serves?

Whatever its shortcomings, Congress is genuinely a representative body. As such, it has no choice but to reflect—in some degree—the vast changes sweeping our society.

There are thoughtful men on Capitol Hill who assert that, quite apart from any changes in leadership or rules that may be voted this week, Congress—particularly the House—is fated for changes in the next years that will largely transform it from the institution it was in the 1960s.

Redistricting in conformity to the new census figures will shift seats from slow-growing to rapidly expanding states, and from rural areas and central cities to the burgeoning suburbs.

Retirements Predicted

The risks of running in unfamiliar districts, the rising cost of campaigns and the allure of the new congressional retirement benefits which become fully available in 1973 will, these observers predict, combine to cause a record crop of retirements next year.

Whatever partisan political trend—Democratic or Republican—the presidential election produces will add to the turnover in the House and Senate.

By all odds, then, the Congress elected in 1972 should be a Congress of the 1970s—in membership and makeup.

But whether it will be led by men of contemporary spirit and run by rules reflecting this decade's political values is very much at stake in the decisions of this week's caucuses.

The membership of the House and Senate is more contemporary than most people realize. The average Democratic senator has served only 12 years, the average House member only eight. Republicans are even fresher: the service of their typical senator began only six years ago, that of the typical representative only four.

The question is whether these men will choose to be led by men of their own era—by a Howard Baker or a Morris Udall—or will they let their elders—the Hugh Scotts and Hale Boggses, with twice or three times their tenure—assert a claim to leadership based on incumbency or a natural "line of succession."

The caucuses will also decide whether Congress is governed by rules designed to minimize internal conflict at the price of frustrating society's demands, or by rules which allow the pressures of the larger world to intrude on the comfort of the Capitol cloakrooms.

The seniority system is a marvelous device for reducing internal conflict in Congress to an absolute minimum. It makes the filling of committee chairmanships automatic and virtually guarantees that the major sources of disagreement in politics—conflicts of personality, of purpose and of power—do not invade the process of organizing Congress for its work.

Other Valid Approaches

That is its distinctive quality. The other virtues that are claimed for the seniority system—the recognition of experience and expertise, for example—can be provided by other systems of selecting committee chairmen quite as well. If chairmen were elected by the majority party caucus, for example, there is nothing in the world that would prevent the Democrats from recognizing the competence of a Wilbur Mills by re-electing him as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

What the seniority rule does is prevent members from considering any criterion other than length of service on a particular committee in choosing a chairman.

By doing so, it vitiates two values that are highly prized by today's America: responsibility and access. The principle of responsibility—which finds expression in everything from the consumer movement to the Vince Lombardi legend—holds that the men who run institutions ought to be held accountable for the quality of their work. The Democrats run Congress, but under the seniority system they cannot be held accountable for its performance by the voters, because they do not exercise corporate control over the choice of the committee chairmen.

The principle of access—which we have seen in everything from the one-man-one-vote decisions to the proposals for community control and new federalism—holds that all those with a stake in a decision ought to have reasonable equality of opportunity to bring their influence to bear on the decision-makers. The seniority system removes committee chairmen from the arena of access-competition.

In all likelihood the seniority system will be modified in this year's House caucuses; how substantively remains to be seen. Reform in the Senate is more problematical. The change must be meaningful, if Congress is to come of age.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Armenians and Jews

Soviet Jews are a recognised nationality and if the concept of Jewish nationhood is firmly rooted in the Soviet past, even more so is the concept of repatriation. Following the Second World War, the U.S.S.R. voluntarily repatriated thousands of nationals from Spain, Poland, Hungary and Romania. By the time they got around to Armenians, the Russians had transformed repatriation into an article of Marxist faith. For almost 20 years following World War II, Moscow waged a tireless campaign to persuade one million overseas Armenians that their rightful place was not in the lands of their birth, but in the Autonomous Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Jews and Armenians have both been the objects of centuries of persecution. Their ancient homelands were repeatedly overrun. As a result, they became dispersed throughout the world. Some have undergone assimilation. Some have clung tenaciously to their language, culture and historic traditions. Many have a profound religious attachment to the soil of a country they have never seen. In both instances, the majority have lived outside their national homelands for generations.

Despite these historic parallels, when Moscow speaks of Jews and Armenians, it speaks in two different tongues. The return of dispersed Jewry to Israel is "treason." The return of overseas Armenians to Armenia is the height of patriotic virtue. In short, as far as Moscow is concerned "Zionism" has everything to recommend it, so long as it isn't applied to Jews.

MELVILLE MARK.
Geneva.

A Non-Smoker Cheers

Three cheers to Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld (IHT, Jan. 12) for coming to the aid of the non-smoker! For years I have been carrying on a one-woman campaign to make conditions more bearable for the non-smoker in such places as those mentioned by Dr. Steinfeld, but without much success. A smoker can't possibly know how unpleasant it is to have to smell and breathe that foul smoke and to have to have clothes cleaned after prolonged exposure to smoking in such places as a crowded airplane cabin. I, for one, always dread the time I have to spend in the air because I know I will reach my destination with a severe headache and nausea. I am behind Dr. Steinfeld in all his efforts to make life more pleasant for the non-smoker.

MARIAN E. PETERSON.
Skaelskor, Denmark.

Mailer on the Moon

It is clearly evident by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt's narrow, petty and personal review of Norman Mailer's book, "Of a Fire on the Moon" (Jan. 12, 13), that he does not comprehend the man or his work.

As he proudly states: "I didn't get it."

ARTHUR CARLBOM.
Fuengirola (Malaga), Spain.

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هكذا من الأصل

).K. Jails MP 'or Joining in Jlster March

o Serve Six Months or Defiance of Ban

.NNISKILLEN, Northern Ire-., Jan. 19 (AP).—Frank Mc-.nus, independent member of the .ish Parliament, began a six-.th jail sentence today for .ing a government ban on street .des.

.r. McManus was the second .thern Irish member of Brit-s House of Commons to be .d in less than a year. Ber-.ette Devlin, another independ-. associated with the predomi-.tly Roman Catholic civil-rights .ement, served four months of .x-month sentence last year for .ing riots in Londonderry.

.r. McManus was sentenced by .agistrate's court yesterday for .ng part in a civil-rights pro-.ion Nov. 28 in defiance of a .ast government ban under .er's Special Powers Act. He . not in court to hear the .ence but was arrested later.

.r. McManus was elected to .liament last June as the .pendent representative of Fer-.agh and South Tyrone.

Violence Cools

.ELFAST, Northern Ireland, . 19 (UPI).—A British Army .kesman said a weeklong wave .violence has cooled and all was .t in Belfast last night and .ly today.

We are keeping our fingers .ssed that the present cycle [of .ence] has played itself out," . army spokesman said.

.British Army units checked .torists and patrolled riot-prone .as, but heavy rain during the .ning helped keep residents off . streets.

;reek Lawyer Sues on Violation Of Constitution

.THENS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—.nitrios Papaspyrou, the last .aker of the Greek Parliament, .ay sued civil and military au-.rities for alleged violation of .stitutional provisions safeguard-. personal freedom.

.n a suit filed with the Athens .olic prosecutor, Mr. Papaspyrou .arged that several arrests last .nth violated the article of the .stitution which protects Greeks .m arbitrary arrest and detention.

.Mr. Papaspyrou, 69, former min-.er of justice and a prominent .vyer, said civil and military au-.orities were constantly violating .ticle ten of the Greek Consti-.ition.

This article, suspended at the .me of the coup in April, 1967, .d reactivated about ten months .o, says that no one can be ar-.sted without a warrant or de-.ined for more than 24 hours with-.t charges.

Mr. Papaspyrou filed the charges . his capacity as defense counsel . an arrested former member of .liament, Talbot Kefallinos, 52, . of many arrested since a bomb .ploded under a bronze statue of .mer U.S. President Harry S Tru-.n in a park in central Athens .. 26.

;oncert in Paris By Rostropovich Said to Be Off

.OSCOW, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—.oncert in Paris next week by .iet cellist Mitsislav Rostropovich . been cancelled, French sources . said today.

. reason was known for the .cellation—the second this month . scheduled foreign appearance .he cellist.

.t speculation increased that . engagements may have been .d off because of Mr. Rostro-.ch's open support for Alexander .henitsyn, the officially dis-.ed Soviet writer and Nobel . winner.

.planned performance by the .ar-old cellist and his wife, .r Galina Vishnevskaya, in .nki yesterday was also called . without any substantial ex-.ation.

. Solzhenitsyn has recently . living in the cellist's country . near Moscow while finishing .vel entitled "August 1914."

; Deaths Listed Dr Il-18 Crash Zurich Fog

.RICH, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Police . today that there were 47 .ns aboard the Balkan Bulga-.Airways Ilyushin-18 plane that .ed and burned at Zurich's .n airport late yesterday—ten . than were orginally listed.

. the 47—39 passengers and . crew members—44 died in the . and fire, one woman died .e way to a hospital and two .ns survived, a 12-year-old boy . the plane's pilot, who was .fied today as a Bulgarian. . Russian.

.kan airline officials in Zurich . that two flights had been .ned into one—flights LZ-127, .en Frankfurt and Sofia, and .9, between Sofia and Paris .y of Zurich.

.estigating teams combed .gh the burned-out wreckage of .ussian-built turbojet.

Toll Is 6 in Rail Crash

.RICH, Jan. 19 (AP).—A colli-.f two commuter trains last . on the east bank of Lake . claimed six lives. Nine . persons were seriously in- . and an estimated 20 suffered . injuries.

Associated Press.

Edgar H. Smith (right) escorted to court in Newark.

Hearing for Edgar Smith, Death Row Veteran, Opens

By Fox Butterfield

NEWARK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Testimony began here yesterday in a hearing to determine whether the confession of Edgar H. Smith, who has been on death row longer than anybody in American penal history, was obtained by constitutional means.

Smith has been awaiting execution in Trenton State Prison for the murder of Victoria Zielinski, a 15-year-old schoolgirl, in Mahwah, N.J., on March 4, 1957.

He has contended that his confession, which formed a major part of the evidence used to convict him, was obtained only after prolonged interrogation during which he was not advised of his constitutional rights.

He was granted the hearing, before a U.S. Circuit Court judge, following a 1968 decision by the Supreme Court that he was entitled to an "evidentiary hearing," including the right to cross-examine witnesses from his original trial.

Smith's case has achieved national prominence because in his 13 years in jail he acquired a legal education and wrote a best-selling book, "Brief Against Death."

Commonwealth Talks Stall On South African Arms Issue

By Henry Kamm

SINGAPORE, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The conference of the heads of the 31 Commonwealth nations bogged down today into a day-long bitter and inconclusive debate in closed session on Britain's plan to resume arms sales to South Africa.

The extraordinary meeting, from which all delegation members except the heads of government were excluded, is to be continued tomorrow.

The issue endangers the rest of the agenda and has raised the question of a possible extension of the conference beyond its scheduled closing Friday.

Conference sources reported that British Prime Minister Edward Heath spoke at length, giving his colleagues a full explanation of his motivation in proposing to resume arms sales to South Africa. All Commonwealth members have embargoed such trade.

The subsequent debate, according to the sources, was lively but devoid of the acrimony that had marked statements by a number of leading personalities before the session. Nonetheless, the sources reported, no meeting of the minds seemed in sight.

No Justification

The East African nations—Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya—were reported adhering to their position that, whatever Britain's assessment of its strategic requirements, they will concede no justification for the sale of arms to the country that developed apartheid—racial segregation.

Britain defends its proposed sale by contending that Soviet naval power is in the ascendant in the Indian Ocean.

The leaders of these nations were authoritatively reported to be resisting a proposal that conference participants merely put their policy statements on the arms issue on the record in written form in order to assure the discussion of other issues on the agenda. The African leaders insisted that all statements be delivered orally and debated.

Although few besides the East African nations are actively attacking Britain, the great majority of Commonwealth members are on record as disapproving of Britain's proposed arms sale.

The drawn-out debate on the issue is holding up the search for a compromise on a related matter. This is a draft "Declaration of Commonwealth Principles" introduced by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia when the conference opened Thursday. The draft condemns racial discrimination and pledges Commonwealth members to furnish no assistance to countries practicing it. The East African leaders have shown as much determination to resist any compromise wording eliminating the operative clause as they have to Britain's arms-sales plan.

The most important other item on the conference agenda is the effect on the Commonwealth should Britain join the European Economic Community. A number of countries consider this the most formidable problem to be resolved and view British membership as a serious threat to the economies of most of the developing nations in the Commonwealth. The countries depend on the Commonwealth tariff preference system, which would be negated by British entry into the Common Market.

As a result of the South African controversy, the issue will probably receive cursory attention at best.

French Officer Gets 13 Years as Spy Link

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP).—A 45-year-old French Army warrant officer, Gabriel Auvray, today was sentenced to 13 years in prison for passing information to Polish agents while secretary to the French military attaché in Warsaw.

He pleaded guilty before the State Security Court, saying that he had acted in a moment of anger. Auvray said that, after arriving in Poland in 1967, he formed a liaison with a Polish cleaner working in the embassy. When ordered back to France in 1968, he told the woman he was fed up and willing to give information to the Polish secret service.

Honda Recalling Cars

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Honda Motor Co. said that it is recalling more than 63,000 cars of its 1300 and New Honda series found to have defective clutch parts.

Series of Strikes Sweeps Italy; More Planned

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Strikes and demonstrations took place throughout Italy today and leaders of the three main labor federations agreed to schedule another series of strikes.

The protests included a strike by more than 65 000 construction workers over the high unemployment rate in Italy and the start of a four-day strike by doctors and medical workers seeking permanent positions at Rome's Regina Elena Hospital.

There were also a terrorist bomb attack in Trento, a student march in Milan and a strike by more than 5,000 farm workers seeking rent reform and medical and social security benefits.

A walkout by non-teaching personnel also hampered work at universities and university-run clinics throughout the nation.

East Germans Let Girl, 15, Back to West

Say Minor's Passport Was Used by Escapee

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old Australian-born girl was released by East Germany yesterday after being prevented for seven months from joining her mother in the West.

Dark-haired Karin Heisler was allowed to cross the Berlin Wall into West Berlin after being kept in an East German children's home in Halle since July.

Karin is the daughter of sculptress Renée Heisler, a naturalized British citizen, who lived in East Germany for several years but moved to the West last July, without Karin.

East Germany accused Mrs. Heisler of abandoning her daughter on a trip to Hungary and smuggling another woman under Karin's name across the Yugoslav border to West Germany.

Danish-born Mrs. Heisler said she did not leave her daughter behind but put her on a Vienna-bound train in Budapest last July.

Mother in London

Mrs. Heisler went to London this weekend to ask British and Australian authorities to help secure her daughter's release. She was expected to return tonight.

Karin's transfer to West Berlin was arranged by West Berlin lawyer Juergen Stange, who met her at the Sandkrug Bridge wall crossing yesterday afternoon.

Looking well, but still tense and nervous, Karin answered questions at an improvised press conference today in a Roman Catholic home. She also talked briefly with her mother on the telephone.

"It was a funny feeling when I was told yesterday that I could return to my mother. I could not believe it," Karin said.

Karin said she was traveling on an East German passport for foreigners when she was arrested at the Hungarian-Austrian border last year.

Couldn't Cross Border

She said she did not know that the Hungarians would not allow her to cross into Austria on this passport.

"The Hungarians wanted to send me back to East Germany immediately, but my visa was for five days, and I insisted on staying for that time," she said.

She was flown to East Berlin. Several state security officials took her to a children's home in Halle, where she previously had lived with her mother.

She said she asked the East Germans to let her go, as she was a foreigner, but they kept telling her that her mother had abandoned her.

"I never believed them, but later after I received no word from my mum I started wondering," Karin said.

It was not until last week that she heard that her mother was in West Berlin and had started a press campaign for her release.

Big Four Resume Talks on Berlin; No Progress Seen

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The ambassadors of the Big Four today resumed their talks aimed at improving the Berlin situation. Sources close to the conference said no progress was achieved.

The representatives from the United States, Britain, France and Russia have been unable so far, to come to an arrangement on any of the issues facing them, particularly the vital question of securing access to this Western outpost, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany. They agreed to meet again on Feb. 9.

At today's meeting, the Western powers protested to the Russians over recent harassment of allied military and Western civilian travel along the autobahn lifelines linking Berlin with the West.

127th Starfighter Crash

BONN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The West German Air Force today lost its 127th Starfighter in ten years when it crashed over the Eifel Mountains near here, an armed forces spokesman said. The pilot was able to parachute to safety before the American-designed F-104 jet crashed.

Commons Endorses Decision To Expel Dutschke, 295-237

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The House of Commons tonight approved by 58 votes—28 more than the Conservative government's normal edge—the banning from Britain of Rudi Dutschke, 30-year-old leftist German student.

The vote endorsing the government's decision on Mr. Dutschke was 295 for and 237 against.

In protracted debate, the Labor party opposition attacked the action of Home Secretary Reginald Maudling in refusing to extend Mr. Dutschke's stay in Britain as "a mixture of hatred of foreigners and a dislike of students."

"It is a pretty odoriferous brew, when you add it all up," said James Callaghan, the Laborite former home secretary, who admitted Mr. Dutschke for medical treatment in 1968.

A condition of that entry was that Mr. Dutschke, a Marxist political activist, refrain from engaging in politics.

"In my view," Mr. Callaghan said, "Dutschke did broadly keep to his undertaking. If he did not, I would have expected him to be warned about it, but not a word was said to those sponsoring his presence here."

Mr. Maudling, replying to the Labor party attack, told the Commons, "I did not think that the condition of refraining from political activity was in principle desirable or in practice enforceable for a long stay."

The Home Office, he said, kept "rigorously to the original agreement."

"Mr. Dutschke, for his part, should do the same and leave, as he originally agreed to do, when his health had improved."

Richard Crossman, former social welfare minister under the Labor government, said Mr. Dutschke, who was shot twice in the head in an assassination attempt, was "not completely cured."

"If every foreign student is to be judged for having dangerous revolutionary thoughts and conversations," he said, "it will destroy the quality of liberty and freedom of discussion in this country inside and outside the university."

Mr. Dutschke had sought to remain in Britain to pursue graduate studies at Cambridge University.

McCartney Suit Claims 'Appalling' Finances

Beatles May Not Be Able to Pay Taxes

LONDON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The financial affairs of the Beatles are in "an appalling state" and "there probably is not enough in the kitty to meet" tax liabilities, counsel for Paul McCartney said today.

McCartney is seeking permission from the High Court to dissolve his partnership with John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr and to wind up the quartet's financial affairs.

Today's hearing was adjourned after counsel for the other three Beatles, named as defendants in the suit, agreed to deposit money due to the partnership into an account jointly held by attorneys for the two sides pending a full hearing in about a month.

David Hirst, counsel for McCartney, said that the three main reasons his client wanted to dissolve the partnership were that the Beatles had long ceased performing together as a group, that he had never been given audited accounts in the last four years and because he objected to the appointment of Allen Klein, a New Yorker, as the partnership's business manager.

Mr. Klein took over management of the Beatles' finances after the death of their discoverer and manager, Brian Epstein, in August, 1967.

Mr. Hirst said that Mr. Klein, whom he described as "a man of bad commercial reputation," had instructed accountants not to give McCartney information about the group's financial affairs. "Until 8:15 p.m. yesterday the only accounts we had received of the partnership were draft accounts for the 16 months up to March 31, 1968," he told the court.

In the draft accounts received yesterday, Mr. Hirst said, the total sum credited to the four Beatles up to Dec. 31, 1970, was about $1.8 million, of which about $1.6 million was owed in income tax. "Over and above that . . . the four Beatles must, on a conservative estimate, be liable for at least half a million pounds [$1.2 million] surtax," Mr. Hirst added.

Mr. Hirst said he had no information on the accounts of Apple Corps. Ltd., the company set up by the Beatles in 1967 to handle their affairs. "But it is manifest that Apple Corps must owe very large sums in corporation tax, he added.

McCartney also contended, Mr. Hirst told the court, that unless the partnership was dissolved, his artistic freedom would be interfered with.

[Mr. Klein later denied the allegations, the Associated Press reported. "I categorically deny that the Beatles's finances are in an 'appalling state' and wish to make it clear that the partnership is solvent and has more than sufficient net current assets to meet all income tax and surtax liability," he said.

[Mr. Klein said the other three Beatles, Lennon, Harrison and Starr, also had sufficient personal assets to meet their own tax liabilities.]

Jet Down—Crew Safe

MADRID, Jan. 19 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet crashed today in a remote area ten miles northwest of Zaragoza Air Base, while on an instrument training mission. The crew of two parachuted to safety.

Braithwaite Dies At 75, Conducted At Sadlers Wells

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Warwick Braithwaite, 75, a former conductor of the Sadlers Wells Opera Company, died last night at Finchley Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Braithwaite, who was born in New Zealand, came to Britain in 1916 and studied music at the Royal Academy.

He became conductor of the Sadlers Wells Opera Company in 1932. During World War II, he was one of the conductors of the London Philharmonic and also was conductor of the Scottish Orchestra. In 1948, he was principal conductor of the Sadlers Wells Ballet. He was again with Sadlers Wells from 1960 to 1968 after being the conductor at Covent Garden Opera for four years.

John Dall

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 19 (UPI).—John Dall, 53, a stage and screen leading man who started his career on Broadway in 1943, died after suffering a heart attack this weekend. He played the lead in "The Hasty Heart" more than 1,000 times on tour and was nominated for an Academy Award in 1945 for his role with Bette Davis in "The Corn Is Green."

Nath Pai

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (AP).—Nath Pai, 48, leader of the Peoples Socialist party in Parliament, died yesterday of heart failure at Belgaum, 200 miles south of Bombay. He had been a member of Parliament since 1957 and had been jailed for 19 months during the struggle for independence against Britain.

Dino Bousso

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Dr. Dino Bousso, 38, inventor of the gas-powered "Bousso Arm" for thalidomide-maimed children, died last night of heart attack. Dr. Bousso was born in Alexandria, Egypt, and emigrated to Israel at the age of 15. He was associate professor in the department of mechanics of the Haifa Technion. His invention won him the gold medal of the 1968 Brussels International Inventors Exhibition.

Stuart F. Louchheim

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Stuart F. Louchheim, president of the Academy of Music, who led a successful fight to save and restore the century-old auditorium, died Sunday. Mr. Louchheim was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the advisory committee for the National Cultural Center in Washington and was reappointed by President John F. Kennedy.

Lothar Rendulic

LINZ, Austria, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Lothar Rendulic, 84, a Nazi general during World War II who was sentenced to jail at the 1948 Nuremberg trials, died Sunday.

Mr. Rendulic, an Austrian citizen, commanded the Second Panzer Army in the Balkans. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison for war crimes but was amnestied after serving three years.

Palme Rules Out Full Role in the EEC for Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Premier Olof Palme today virtually ruled out full membership in the European Common Market for Sweden.

Mr. Palme, answering questions in a parliamentary debate on trade and foreign policy, said there are three basic things in Sweden's policy that cannot be altered: "a firm and absolute policy of neutrality, Nordic cooperation and free trade."

Mr. Palme said Sweden's neutrality policy "prevents Sweden from taking part in a binding foreign political cooperation within certain groups of states whose aim is to form some common positions."

"Our difficulty is to combine the policy of neutrality with membership in the EEC, Mr. Palme said. "To establish this is simply to recognize the reality."

Sweden is engaged in talks with the EEC Commission in Brussels on some form of link with the community.

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for 4 Leather and Suede Houses:

CARDINALE LEDASPAIN
JERSON PELETERIA BELGA

Followed immediately by capsule collections of:

ELIO BERHANYER MITZOU
HERRERA Y OLLERO PERTEGAZ
LINO PEDRO RODRIGUEZ
CARMEN MIR PEDRO ROVIRO
SANTA EULALIA

collection will be edited and presented by
Mr. RUSSEL D. CARPENTER

The program which will finish about 4 p.m. will
include a 2 p.m. luncheon to be held in the same building.
AFTERWARDS, complete collections will be shown
in private salons.

For further information:
OFICINA DE PROMOCION DE LA MODA ESPAÑOLA,
Ministerio de Información y Turismo,
Avda. del Generalisimo, 39, Madrid 16, SPAIN

FASHION

Success at Galitzine: Good Sign for Italy

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 19.—If you are anybody at all here, you are wearing, ordering or at least considering short shorts.

Princess Irene Galitzine, who celebrated her 50th birthday last year, was wearing them when she came out to take a bow at the end of a successful collection last night.

"I've just bought scads of them," said Princess Ira Furstenberg at the Andre Laug opening this morning. "I got them at a boutique because I think they're just a fad that won't last long."

One of the few holdouts is Sophia Loren, who came to Count and Countess Rudi Crespi's cocktail party the other night in a beautiful, fragile, cobwebby white silk lace dress from *Dior*. "Maybe in the country, I don't know," shrugged Miss Loren on the *subject of hot pants*. Asked by somebody if she designed her own clothes, she said: "Heavens, no. I can't even draw."

Irene Galitzine's shorts were especially flattering. They were cut on the bias, like the rest of her collection, so that they don't ride up when she sits down.

Galitzine is in full bloom with the best collection she has had since she invented palazzo pajamas and certainly the best thing in Rome so far. The clothes have an easy, swingy elegance but with feminine details, like the old-fashioned drawnwork revival.

Daytime Clothes

Good-looking daytime clothes are hard to find these days, but Galitzine has a super group. Many of them are made of cream colored silk, linen or almost satiny crepe. Something about the double navy blue pipings on many of them suggest Chanel, but in her younger, sprightlier days.

Typical is a little fitted and flared coat of cream raw silk over a navy piped dress slit up each side to show navy short shorts. There are also marvelous shirts with drawnwork on collar and cuffs, worn over flared skirts that hit just above mid-calf. Navy-bound blazer jackets cover pullovers and bloomers or shorts of several lengths.

Big navy straw hats, turned up front or back, go with everything. *Leather boots* are cut out in open circles and just reach the knees.

One of Galitzine's most amusing costumes is the white and navy blue crepe halter with full navy blue bias-cut pajamas and a bare middle in between. The jewelry looks frankly fake and theatrical like gold beads mixed with cork balls covered with gold and crystal.

The fabric is the story with Galitzine's evening clothes. Long, simple dresses are made of crepe and chiffon with deep border prints taken from Rousseau paintings. Tigers bound through a jungle or zebras chase each other under trees.

It's a collection that makes you think Italian fashion may *be alive and well after all*.

André Laug and Heinz Riva are both up and coming. American buyers like both their collections.

Laug's look is slightly boyish with wider shoulders and slim skirts that just cover the knees. Some of the props are almost-white nylon stockings and ankle strap shoes.

Laug brings back the tailored suit, but ever so much softer than it used to be. He makes it of flecked tweed with jackets that are long but nicely gauged for women of different heights.

Some of the jackets are sleeveless to show off the good-looking shirts he makes.

Short Skirts

The two most interesting things about the collection are the quite short skirts and the width of the shoulders.

In a series of dresses they are still widened but not actually stiffened as they seem to be for the coats and suit jackets.

The dresses, all shirt types, are made of crepe de chine printed in abstract or more romantic patterns. The prettiest are dark and look like Persian rugs. All of them have pleated skirts.

The evening dresses are done in diagonal striped sequins. Princess Ira Furstenberg, who dresses at the house, said she would probably order the one with a black top, big, sheer sleeves and a big sequin skirt. She watched the show *through* dark glasses with 24-karat gold frames.

Associated Press.

Irene Galitzine's bloomers and Roman sandals.

Diva Is Directing 'Carmen' in Hamburg

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 19.—"Carmen is probably the most well known, most beloved, most *popular*, and most controversial figure to be interpreted on the lyric stage. Depending on the artist, she can be different to every man in the audience," said Regina Resnik, who undoubtedly has more ideas about the character of Carmen than any woman in the world and can talk about the nuances all night.

The blonde, gutsy American mezzo-soprano first sang the role of Bizet's fiery gypsy 23 years ago in Trenton, N.J. Since then she has been acclaimed as the Carmen of our generation on the opera stages of New York, London, Vienna, Paris, Marseilles, Stuttgart, Berlin and Hamburg. Still regarded as the reigning Carmen, she was heading for New York and a crash diet of cottage cheese and steak before singing the part seven times in March at the Metropolitan.

"Carmen is a passionate Spaniard overlaid with a mosaic of French elegance. That combination is hard to give the *public*," she said. "*She is often* portrayed as a hip-swinging tart. None of that. She has *to be sex on stage, not* play sex on stage. Of course, it helps if Don José is attractive."

Rare Chance

Now Miss Resnik, while still a performing diva, is being given the rare chance to put on her own production and tell the world who she thinks Carmen really is. The Hamburg Opera has commissioned her to direct the work she has sung more than 200 times. There will be both German and French versions in June. She wants no carbon copies of herself but demands only that the two singers be within her conception. To make sure, she envisages long psychological discussions.

How this new phase of her career came about "is a lovely story because it is true, even though many true stories are not lovely. In 1964, I was guest star in Wieland Wagner's production of 'Carmen' in Hamburg. I had great respect for him but I was not in accord with all his ideas. I said to Rolf Liebermann, the managing director of the opera house, 'When you finish this production, why don't you let me do one?' It was very flippant of me."

It was no spur of the moment remark, however. Earlier that year, *after a performance* at the Paris Opéra, she had been quoted as saying, "I would give my left arm to be able to wear several layers of bright-colored skirts, sit on top of the stairs with my legs crossed, and smoke all the way through the 'Habanera.' "

Recently Mr. Liebermann called her dare and said, "As soon as you have a designer, get in touch with me."

She was nonplussed. The designer turned out to be at hand. Lithuanian-born Arbit Blatas was painting ten portraits of Miss Resnik in ten roles. Although he had never done anything in the theater, she was impressed by his dramatic characterizations. Recalling the days when Diaghilev used painters for the scenery, they decided to form a team that would present lyric drama in a union of the visual and the musical.

Mr. Blatas's exhibitions keep him circulating between New York, London and Paris. Miss Resnik's singing engagements keep her constantly in [illegible]. Nonetheless, the energetic, high-spirited pair managed to fit short intense peripatetic working sessions ("We screamed at each other all the time") which resulted in the Hamburg "Carmen."

A second baby is on the way. "Elektra" *for* the Teatro La Fenice in Venice. (Miss Resnik regards Clytemnestra in "Elektra" as *her greatest* vehicle.) Also coming up is a Resnik-Blatas production of "The Queen of Spades" for the Monte Carlo Opera.

Miss Resnik would like to see method acting injected into opera.

"When an aria is finished you're not finished acting," she said, "even though opera is slow motion acting. It takes ten times longer to sing 'I love you' than to say 'I love you.' "

Theater

Exhilarating Musical on Roman Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

"Alleluja, Brava Gente," a romance of rogues and rascals.

ROME.—Giovannini and Garinei are the Italian theater's foremost musical producers, and their new show, "Alleluja, Brava Gente" (Hallelujah, Good People), is in the first flush of its success at the Teatro *Sistina*.

The libretto by Iaia Fiastri is — especially considering the banalities that customarily function as the engines of such enterprises — an original and clever one. A pair of fraudulent faith-healers, swindling the simple-minded peasantry, narrowly escape the stake as they ramble the Italian provinces in AD 1000. *Their daring* increases with their reaping of rewards and toward the end one comes out in the robes of St. Peter, while his companion—to top him—appears as The Savior, a startling jest in the *Holy City*, but one that is met with roars of pleased laughter.

The ridicule of yokel credulity and pompous religiosity includes a Dutch-dialect bishop (impersonated with guttural, spluttering explosions by Gerry *Bruno*) and a *fountain that* spouts blood. But the spoofing is all good-natured, containing *no bitter bite*.

Italian Favorite

Renato Rascel is an Italian favorite, a skillful comedian and a famous composer whose "*Arrivederci, Roma*" has been heard around the world. As the conniving con man of the Dark Ages he is the show's centerpiece and he stalks the mirthful howls with assurance. His comic technique reminded Mary McCarthy, attending the premiere, of the *late* Willie Howard, to whom he bears a resemblance, but the lamented Willie *was less agile*, relying *often* on suddenly sagging legs and nervous-breakdown grimaces when *double* deals were in danger. Rascel takes all in his stride, bluffing manfully through the shakiest of impostures. His immeasurable vitality lightens even the heavier moments of the second half when the book seems in doubt about finding an ending.

Luigi Proietti proves an eager and able assistant as partner in the Rascelian intrigues and getaways, and Mariangela Melato of melodious voice is the heroine, accused of sorcery and in peril of burning.

Freshness

The score, by Rascel and Modugno, is filled with vocal opportunities *for* Miss Melato and soars above the general run, possessing some freshness, vigor and character. The text, adorned quaintly with ancient usage to lend it the sense of the remote past, has many novel and fetching conceits, a salty picaresque flavor quickening its flamboyant romance of rogues and rascals, of damsels in distress, and of oafish farm folk and crafty clerics.

The production is elaborate, operating on three revolving stages, but no special effort has been made to glamorize the settings and the costumes, which have an earthy air of primitive times. The inserted ballet interludes smack of television choreography. They are a *standard* ingredient of musical comedy, but their staging is so routine that one suspects they have been directed by the doorman.

However, "Alleluja, Brava Gente," a great hit, is an exhilarating show.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1971

;. Diplomatic Defense
wed on EEC Growth

By Richard Norton-Taylor

ELS, Jan. 19 (WP).—The
tates will continue to take
ic action to defend its eco-
terests during the current
ons for British entry into
mmon Market. This was
ar today by U.S. Assistant
y of State for Economic
Philip H. Trezise, following
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this month, the United
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Agriculture Talks

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Common Market officials
on specific aspects of the
agricultural trade policy.
J.S. delegation brought up
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has granted a number of
ranean countries, including
, Tunisia, Spain and Israel.
Jnited States considers these
nts against both the spirit
ter of the General Agree-
n Tariffs and Trade. But
rket's commissioner respon-
foreign trade Ralf Dahren-
ho met with the U.S. dele-
in Brussels, told a meeting
pean parliamentarians today
ere was no "economic sub-
whatever in the criticisms
market's trade preference

United States is ready to

bring its grievances on citrus fruits and tobacco formally before GATT, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[This would be the first time since the early 1960s that the United States invoked GATT's Article 23 permitting injured parties to bring their case before the forum of trading nations.

[Mr. Trezise declined to describe the intention as a threat or to say when it might be carried out. He added that he hoped the issues could be solved bilaterally without recourse to formal GATT action.]

Mr. Dahrendorf called on the major trading nations to make a "new offensive" to liberalize world trade. He said that the Common Market was "aware of its responsibilities," especially in view of its enlargement.

There are some indications that the Common Market and the United States are working toward new international agreements covering such important commodities as grain and dairy products. These would be designed to limit the present practice of dumping low-priced exports on world markets, as well as to restrict the amount of subsidies granted to farmers.

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y Exim Bank

SHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).
: Export-Import Bank, given
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ffecting its budget, is planning
or innovation in the field
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y Kearns, the bank's presi-
believes this innovation will
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$3 billion above what they
otherwise be. If he is right,
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of international payments
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: the proposed plan, the
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Credit Transfer

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Kearns.
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Source of Funds

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Mr. Kearns does not
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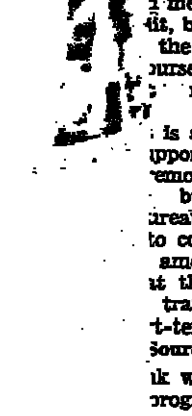

FCA
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Surcharge For Air Cargo, Passengers

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (AP).—Surcharges on international air travel and air cargo will be imposed starting Nov. 1 to offset "heavy and increasing" costs for air safety facilities, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) announced today.

A meeting of IATA's 107 member airlines last week agreed to levy a passenger surcharge of 1 percent of the normal economy class fare with a maximum set at $10.

The cargo surcharge will be 2 percent of total applicable charges.

The measure was explained as "part of an effort to recoup the heavy and increasing charges for international en route navigational facilities." These include ground-based navigation aids, communications, air traffic control, meteorology information and other services.

The surcharge will come on top of international passenger fare increases ranging up to 10 percent, which were negotiated recently for most parts of the world at IATA conferences in Geneva and Honolulu.

IATA director general Knut Hammarskjold said the navigation aids have in the past been provided by governments as a public service.

Governments now are beginning to reclaim part of the cost from IATA's members, and the industry may have to bear the entire cost of these facilities—more than $700 million a year all over the world on the basis of present calculations—by 1978, he added.

He said the airlines, already under a tight cost squeeze which forced a virtually worldwide increase of fares beginning on April 1, have no alternative but to pass the new charge on to passengers and airfreight users. The surcharge is to continue until March 31, 1973.

Japan Cuts Bank Rate to 5.75 Percent

Lowest Level Since Recession of 1965

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan today announced a cut in the discount rate, to 5.75 from 6 percent, effective tomorrow.

The bank said the rate was *reduced because of the recent* economic slowdown. It noted in particular the decline in industrial output and spending for new plants and equipment.

It said recent trends abroad also were taken into consideration. Yesterday, the U.S. bank rate was cut to 5 percent at six of the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

The discount rate here last was changed Oct. 28, 1970, when it was cut to 6 from 6.25 percent following a 13-month credit squeeze. The new rate is the lowest since the recession of 1965, when it was 5.48 percent.

Just before the bank's announcement, the Economic Planning *Agency released a report on the* country's economy during December. It reinforced a growing belief that business has slowed considerably faster than first expected.

The report noted declines in industrial production and in new orders for machinery. It also mentioned rising unemployment and an increase in corporate bankruptcies.

Ichiro Sato, director-general of the agency, said Japan's economy may grow at a rate of only 9 percent in real terms in the year beginning April 1, despite his agency's earlier official forecast of a 10.1 percent growth rate.

He based his prediction on a belief the economy has slowed sharply in the second half of the current fiscal year.

Little Liquidity

A source at Fuji Bank said that although the rate cut was motivated more by internal considerations than by interest rate declines abroad, he doubted that the quarter-point reduction would add much liquidity to the economy. Other sources agreed, with some speculating that a further cut may have to be made fairly soon in order to stimulate business.

Commercial bank lending rates will be cut following the discount rate reduction.

Several officials said they believe tax incentives would be necessary to get the economy moving.

Projects Announced

Late today, the Finance Ministry was reported to have decided to allocate an additional 50 billion yen ($138 million) for public projects in the next ten weeks. It also will reportedly ask other ministries not to carry over any public works spending into the year beginning April 1.

Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said lower U.S. interest rates had increased pressure on the bank to lower its rate to prevent a shift of trade financing out of yen into dollars. The bank has been encouraging yen financing to moderate the growth of the country's reserves of gold and foreign currency, which now exceed $4.3 billion.

He indicated that though Japan's monetary policies have been largely independent of other countries since World War II, this is becoming less and less the case. He described this as an "epochal change."

Hitachi Consolidated Net Up Despite Economy Slowdown

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Hitachi Ltd. rose 8.7 percent to $75 million, or $5.20 per American Depositary Receipt, in the half year ended Sept. 30, from $69 million, or $4.88 per ADR, a year earlier.

One ADR represents 80 Hitachi common shares.

Sales climbed 22 percent to $1.694 billion from $1.385 billion in the year-earlier period.

Consolidated assets rose to $3.854 billion in the half year, from $2.990 billion a year earlier. The statement includes results from 60 of Hitachi's more than 100 subsidiaries. Those located in countries whose currencies are subject to wide fluctuations are not included, officials said.

Earlier, Hitachi reported that parent company profit rose 13.6 percent to the equivalent of $45.9 million in the half year, from $40.4 million. Parent company sales totaled the equivalent of $1.128 billion, up 24 percent from $912 million.

Hitachi attributed the relatively low consolidated profit and revenue increases to a general *slowdown* in Japanese economic growth. In particular, the credit squeeze in effect during the September period hurt sales of construction machinery, and microwave oven production was set back because of safety problems, officials said.

The smaller Japanese subsidiaries have been affected most by the economic downturn.

Vauxhall to Give Layoff Wages

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Vauxhall Motors Ltd., a General Motors subsidiary, said today it signed an agreement with its 27,000 production workers in an attempt to cut down industrial disputes.

The company is to give workers full basic pay when they are laid off because of outside strikes. In return, the workers are to use existing mechanisms for settling disputes and promised not to declare unofficial strikes.

Employees with six months or more service will be paid for up to 20 days each year if laid off through outside disputes, Vauxhall said, and those with less than six months' service will be paid for up to ten days.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Writes Phrix Off

Dow Chemical says it will write off its total $43.3 million investment in Phrix-Werke as an extraordinary loss. H.D. Doan, Dow president, said that "after estimated tax recovery, this is equivalent to about $1.03 a share... much remains to be determined in respect to the future of Phrix, but in view of the present uncertainties we have decided to recognize fully the potential loss of our investment." Phrix, a West German textile fiber maker owned jointly with Badische Anilin-und Soda-Fabrik, showed heavy losses in 1970. Mr. Doan cited "revaluation of the German mark and devaluation of the French franc together with wage increases *amounting to more than* 20 percent in late 1969, [which] occurred at a time when the German fiber industry was already having difficulties because of sharply dropping prices."

Foreign Stake in Italy

Foreign share ownership in Italy's 663 largest publicly held companies totaled 1,092 billion lire ($1.75 billion) on Dec. 31, 1969, or 17.7 percent of the total capital of those companies, a government survey reports. In the previous year's study of 470 companies, foreign ownership accounted for 17 percent of capital for a total value of 372 billion lire. Of the total 1969 list, 356 firms had no foreign participation at all. Of the 307 companies in which there was foreign participation, that ownership accounted for 26.4 percent of the registered capital. Swiss owners accounted for the largest percentage in 1969, with 36.5 percent; non-European investors, mostly from the United States, accounted for 24.5 percent, Common Market investors, 34 percent; and others, mostly from Great Britain, 14 percent.

RCA to Use Thin Disk

RCA Corp. says it will put "the bulk" of its future long-playing recordings on a recently developed, thin vinyl disk that is so flexible it can be bent almost double without damage. RCA disclosed it has test-marketed more than 12 million of the "dynaflex" records without announcement to the public. Surface noise is greatly reduced, on dynaflex, the grooves are more perfectly molded, blisters are eliminated, warpage becomes insignificant, and slippage, when several records are stacked on a changer, is ended, RCA said. The record weighs 90 grams, compared with 135 grams for the conventional long-playing record.

U.S. Housing Starts

Housing starts in the United States last month totaled 1.987 million units on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, almost 18 percent from November's 1.688 million units and almost 41 percent from the year earlier's 1,402 million units, the Commerce Department reports. For the full year, however, housing starts totaled 1,462,700 units, down slightly from the 1,499,600 units in 1969. The lag was due to a sharp slump in the first part of the year, the department said.

Plessey Shows Profit Gain, Sets U.S. Stock Acquisition

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Plessey Co. Ltd., announcing today an 8 percent profit gain in the six months to Dec. 31, said it will acquire the minority interests *outstanding* in its U.S. affiliate Plessey Inc.

Under the terms of the proposal, approved by both boards, the outstanding shares of Plessey Inc. would be exchanged for Plessey dollar ordinary shares in the form of American Depository Receipts listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ratio would be 6.5 dollar shares for each Plessey Inc. share.

The exchange would result in the issuance of 2,1[illegible],500 dollar shares, equivalent to about 5 percent of the dollar ordinary shares to be outstanding upon completion of the transaction. Some 328,077 Plessey Inc., shares are not owned by Plessey Ltd.

Following the acquisition of Alloys Unlimited, Plessey Co. Ltd. owned about 95 percent of Plessey Inc.'s share capital.

The two companies said the proposal is subject to approval by certain U.S. and British agencies and by both companies' stockholders.

Earnings Up

Plessey Co. Ltd. reported that its first-half net earnings rose to the equivalent of $15.86 million from the year-earlier $14.64 million as revenue jumped 11 percent to $250.56 million from $225.84 million.

The company said Alloys Unlimited contributed $36.663 million to revenue, but had a net loss of $512,000 after a tax credit of $370,000. No comparative figures for the 1969 period were given.

Plessey Inc. contributed $9,000 to net second-quarter earnings and $19.9 million to revenue, excluding revenue of $4.8 million and a $377,000 loss from discontinued operations.

In the six months, Plessey Inc. showed a net loss of $105,000 on revenue of $44.1 million, excluding $9.98 million in revenue and a net $516,000 loss on discontinued operations.

Ford Profit Margin

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co.'s profit margin is 3.4 to 3.5 percent—a 20-year low—and "that is too narrow," president Lee A. Iacocca said here yesterday. "Sure we do a $15-billion-a year business, but you can't play in that game with that kind of margin."

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2,500	Itek Corp.	400
2,000	Natomas	925
3,000	Flying Tiger Line	225
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Xerox Profit Increases Clipped in Last Quarter

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Xerox Corp. reported today a 16.3 percent gain in net earnings for 1970 on a 16 percent revenue increase.

The full year's profit gain was cut back from a 17.4 percent increase registered in the first nine months of the year by a slowdown in the fourth quarter, when net was up 13 percent.

Xerox president C. Peter McColough noted that "a reversal of the economy provided a severe test for us in 1970, particularly in the latter part of the year," and that under the circumstances the net and revenue growth was "satisfactory."

Credit and collection problems intensified during the year, Mr. McColough noted, causing an increase in writeoffs for bad debts.

Copier and duplicating operations showed a 21 percent jump in domestic rental revenue for the year, he reported. The young computer side of business was unprofitable last year and is expected to continue that way this year, despite a cost-cutting program.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	451.9	390.8
Profits (millions)....	46.2	40.9
Per Share	0.59	0.52
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	1,720.0	1,480.0
Profits (millions)....	187.7	161.4
Per Share	2.40	2.08

Burroughs Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	273.8	242.1
Profits (millions)....	29.66	24.96
Per Share	1.69	1.49
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	893.4	759.3
Profits (millions)....	66.54	55.2
Per Share	3.83	3.32

Clark Equipment

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	164.0	168.0
Profits (millions)....	9.8	10.3
Per Share ..	....0.81	0.86
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	670.0	645.0
Profits (millions)....	35.3	38.6
Per Share	2.92	3.21

Heublein Inc.

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)..	156.2	148.1
Profits (millions)....	4.15	3.74
Per Share	0.34	0.30
First Half		
Revenue (millions)..	308.55	292.75
Profits (millions)....	9.62	8.53
Per Share	0.79	0.70

Lukens Steel Corp.*

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	147.5	146.9
Profits (millions)....	3.80	7.23
Per Share	1.40	2.57

*Lukens' less than 3 percent return on sales was insufficient to meet commitments to plant improvement, research and stockholders return, the company said. The quarterly dividend was cut to 20 from 25 cents

Owens-Corning Fiberglas

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	124.2	133.6
Profits (millions)....	4.7	8.6
Per Share	0.32	0.59
Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	487.0	487.4
Profits (millions)....	20.6	24.7
Per Share	1.41	1.70

In the following statements from commercial banks, income refers to profits before taking into account the results of securities transactions, and net refers to profits after such transactions.

Conill Corp.*

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Income (millions) ..	18.38	13.88
Per Share	1.08	0.82
Net (millions)	14.56	9.07
Per Share	0.85	0.53
Year		
Income (millions) ..	64.12	53.89
Per Share	3.77	3.18
Net (millions)	57.30	47.10
Per Share	3.37	2.77
Assets (millions)	8,863.6	7,793.6

*Parent of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company.

Marine Midland Banks Inc.

Year	1970	1969
Income (millions) ..	42.02	42.05
Per Share	3.44	3.54
Net *(millions)*	*41.48*	*43.90*
Per Share	3.40	3.70

Bank of America Cuts Prime Rate To 6 Percent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank, cut its prime rate today to 6 percent from 6 1/2 percent, thus catching up with several major competitors which reached the 6 percent level in two stages, last Friday and yesterday.

BankAmerica president A. W. Clausen said that "although our loan demand has actually been stronger than normal in recent weeks, demand for credit has apparently softened further in many parts of the country and short-term money market interest rates have continued to decline."

New York City banks have led all of the six moves downward from 7 1/2 percent in November.

Stock Prices Rise Slightly; Turnover Up

Analysts Still Looking For Corrective Stage

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, breathing a bit like a winded runner, managed to push forward again today.

Repeatedly, the market has been revived by the smelling salts of plummeting money rates. Wall Street analysts, frankly surprised by the sustained price buoyancy, have been saying for days that the market needs to rest periodically in order to build up fresh strength.

The blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average, not exactly scampering ahead, added 1.65 at 847.47. In the two months ended yesterday, the Dow boomed 93 1/2 without a major correction.

Volume remained active at 15.8 million shares today, up from yesterday's 15.4 million as profit-taking appeared among some stock groups that enjoyed recent sharp advances.

Chrysler, up 5/8 to 25 7/8, was at the head of the active list. The company reached a tentative contract settlement with the United Automobile Workers shortly before a strike deadline this morning.

Both Federal National Mortgage and American Telephone, ranking No. 2 and No. 3, respectively, among heavily traded stocks, reflected the benefit of lower interest costs.

Fanny May, a major holder of mortgages, rose 1 to 61 3/8. Ma Bell added 1/2 to 53 3/8.

Inasmuch as the Bell System now spends upwards of $6 billion annually on plant expansion, lower interest rates reduce its costs. The same holds true for other utilities.

Consolidated Edison climbed 3/4 to 29, its best price of 1970-71. Last year, the stock sold at a low of 22, its poorest level in a dozen years.

Savings - and - loan associations, whose prospect improve with sharp declines in interest rates, were perhaps the best group in today's market. First Charter Financial rose 1 7/8 to 44 1/2, while Financial Federation climbed 1 3/8 to 17 3/8.

Glamours remained quiet, but Burroughs ran up 3 5/8 to 108 3/8 on strength of higher fourth-quarter profits.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished higher in moderate trading. The index gained .05 to 23.66.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK'S FIRST BANK • FOUNDED 1784 BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON
WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.

Consolidated
Statement of Condition December 31, 1970

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks.	$ 644,268,648
Investment Securities	
U. S. Government Obligations.	140,159,539
U. S. Government Agency Obligations . .	60,653,192
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	189,578,613
Other Securities	4,256,721
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	5,000,000
Loans	852,907,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	21,477,752
Customers' Acceptance Liability	28,275,597
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,123,938
Other Assets	5,483,142
Total	$1,966,184,142
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	
Deposits	
Demand	$1,029,307,232
Savings	31,293,947
Time	294,906,552
London Branch	324,200,060
Total Deposits	$1,679,707,791
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	84,839,025
Acceptances Outstanding	29,037,299
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	9,003,111
Accrued Interest Payable	5,367,369
Unearned Income	1,761,647
Other Liabilities	1,425,944
Total Liabilities	$1,811,142,186
Reserve for Loan Losses.	20,086,018
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value $15 per share, 2,092,300 shs. authorized & outstanding	31,384,500
Surplus	58,769,000
Undivided Profits.	44,802,438
Total Capital Accounts	134,955,938
Total	$1,966,184,142

Assets carried at $42,087,377 on December 31, 1970 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law

48 Wall Street

20 Broad Street
90 Washington Street
530 Fifth Avenue at 44th St.
7 West 51st Street

51 West 52nd St., CBS Bldg.
360 Park Ave. at 52nd St.
709 Madison Ave. at 63rd St.
909 Madison Ave. at 73rd St.

London Branch: 147 Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅞	9¼	Abacus Fd	10	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	− ⅜
79⅛	56¼	AbbtLb 1.10	44	76	76	75¼	75½	− ¾
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	308	49⅛	49½	49	49½	+ ⅜
24	12	AcmeClev .80	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
47	36	Acme Mkt 2b	21	45¾	46	45½	46	
16¾	11⅛	AdmsEx .56g	14	14	14	13⅞	14	
15½	8¼	Ad Millis .20	134	14¾	15½	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
62	19½	Address .15g	175	25¼	25½	24⅝	25⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	6½	Admiral	29	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
53	32⅞	AetnaLfe 1.40	235	52½	53⅝	52	52	− ¼
44	33½	AetnaLf pf 2	1	44	44	44	44	+ ½
19	6	Aguirre Co	4	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
42¾	19	Aileen Inc	35	42½	43¼	42½	43	+1
49½	33⅝	Air Prod .20b	76	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
130	102½	AirPrd pf4.75	3	131	131	130	130	
23⅝	12½	Air Red .80e	108	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	123	4¼	4⅜	4	4	− ⅜
37½	24⅛	Akzona 1b	59	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅜
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10	17	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
27¼	9½	Alaska Inters	122	24¾	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	25¾	AlbertoC .32	49	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40¾	
13¾	8	Albertsns .36	78	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	
27⅝	19¼	AlcanAlu 1.20	92	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30	40	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
28	14½	Alexndrs .30r	409	27⅜	27¼	26¾	27¼	− ½
13½	4½	Alleg Cp .20e	47	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11¾	− ⅛
39⅝	25⅛	AllegLud 2.40	35	31¼	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	6	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	− ¼
25	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	277	25	25	24¾	24⅞	− ⅛
28	16½	Allied Ch 1.20	347	25	25	23¾	24⅞	− ⅛
29⅝	25¼	Alld Main .40	52	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
43⅝	20⅛	AlldMill .75b	x2	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
32⅜	11½	Allied Pd .68	13	17	17	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
32¼	17⅜	AlliedStr 1.40	124	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
55	47¼	AlliedStr pf 4	z30	56	56	56	56	+1
14½	4⅝	Allied Super	78	8	8	7¾	8	
27	12⅞	Allis Ch .05g	82	16⅞	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ¼
22¼	12⅝	AllrigtAut .60	62	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ½
23¼	13	AlphaPC .40e	4	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	96	61¾	62½	61¼	61⅞	−1

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

January 20, 1971

EUROFIMA

Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmaterial, Basel
Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Bâle
Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea

DM 60,000,000.—

7³/₄% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1971

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 7³/₄% p.a., payable annually on February 1
Redemption: on February 1, 1975 through 1986 in 12 equal annual instalments

DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
zugleich für
BERLINER DISCONTO BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT
Aktiengesellschaft
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN
DELBRÜCK & CO.
DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE
Kommanditgesellschaft
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
C. G. TRINKAUS
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

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BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

LAZARD FRÈRES ET CIE
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.15¼	$1.87⅝
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.15½	1.93⅞
Corn. 2 yellow bu.	1.86	1.64⅞
Oats 2 white bu.	1.07⅝	.85
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.76	1.64½
Cocoa Accra. lb.	*.29	.39¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.55½	.51⅛
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16¼	.16¾
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	66.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	40-41	40-41
Lead spot lb.	.13½	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	.50¾	.56-.58½
Tin (Straits), lb	1.60¾	1.79¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.15	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.57⅜	1.90
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	385.8	439.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 19, 1971

World sugar No. 11: March 4.74, May 4.69, July 4.68, Sept. 4.66, Oct. 4.63, March '72 4.48, May '72 4.50.

Wool, new: No sales.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: March 25.18, May 25.38, July 26.00, Sept. 26.38, Dec. 26.98, March '72 27.28, May '72 27.56.

Copper: Jan. 44.70, March 45.10, May 45.60, July 46.00, Sept. 46.40, Oct. 46.50, Jan. '72 46.90.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): March 33.05, May 34.00, July 34.80 b, Sept. 36.30 b, Nov. 37.30.

Potatoes: March 2.71, April 2.87, May 3.22.

Silver: Jan. 157.10, Feb. 157.30, March 158.20, May 160.30, July 162.40, Sept. 164.50, Dec. 167.60, Jan. '72 168.70, March '72 170.80, May '72 172.90.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	26.65	26.66	26.52	z26.53	—11
May	27.19	27.19	27.05	z27.05	— 9
July	27.41	27.41	27.29	27.25	—12
Oct.	26.16	26.16	26.00	26.00	—14
Dec.	25.80	25.80	25.65	25.65	—24

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.69½	1.70	1.68⅞	1.69⅞	1.70¼
May	1.67½	1.68¼	1.66¾	1.68¼	1.67⅞
Jul	1.61⅜	1.62½	1.61	1.62½	1.61¾
Sep	1.63⅜	1.65	1.63⅜	1.65	1.64
Dec	1.69	1.69¾	1.68⅜	1.67¾	1.69
CORN					
Mar	1.56¼	1.57	1.56¼	1.57	1.56½
May	1.59	1.59⅞	1.59	1.59¾	1.59¾
Jul	1.60¾	1.61⅜	1.60⅝	1.61⅜	1.60¾
Sep	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.60½	1.60½
Dec	1.57¼	1.58⅛	1.57¼	1.57⅞	1.57½
Mar	1.61¾	1.62⅜	1.61¾	1.62¼	1.62
SOYBEANS					
Jan	3.04¾	3.06¼	3.04¾	3.06¼	3.04¾
Mar	3.08½	3.10¼	3.08	3.10	3.08
May	3.12½	3.14¾	3.12¼	3.14½	3.12½
Jul	3.16⅛	3.18⅛	3.16	3.18⅛	3.16½
Aug	3.13¾	3.15¾	3.13¾	3.15¾	3.13¾
Sep	2.99¾	3.02½	2.99½	3.02	2.99¾
Nov	2.91	2.94⅝	2.90½	2.94⅝	2.90⅝
Jan	2.94½	2.98⅝	2.94½	2.93½	2.94¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	12.41	12.55	12.38	12.46	12.48
Mar	12.40	12.55	12.40	12.47	12.48
May	12.37	12.49	12.37	12.43	12.42
Jul	12.28	12.38	12.28	12.35	12.33
Aug	12.09	12.15	12.05	12.12	12.03
Sep	11.65	11.73	11.64	11.65	11.65
Oct	11.30	11.31	11.19	11.31	11.31
Nov	11.00	11.01	10.98	11.01	a11.05
Dec	10.90	10.92	10.88	10.85	10.91
Jan	10.86	10.86	10.80	10.80	a10.92
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	80.50	81.65	80.50	81.10	80.40
Mar	80.25	80.60	80.25	80.25	80.05
May	80.10	80.30	79.95	79.95	79.95
Jul	80.00	80.30	80.00	80.05	79.90
Aug	80.10	80.25	80.00	80.05	79.90
Sep	78.9	79.30	78.90	78.90	a78.92
Oct	77.70	78.00	77.70	77.85	77.75
Nov	76.90	76.90	76.75	76.75	a76.75
Dec	76.60	76.90	76.60	76.30	76.50
Jan	76.75	76.90	76.60	76.80	76.25

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Jan	1.56.00	1.57.00	1.53.20	1.57.00	1.58.00
Feb	1.57.50	1.58.60	1.53.00	1.57.50	1.58.00
Mar	1.56.60	1.59.90	1.55.00	1.58.70	1.59.40
Apr	1.59.10	1.60.90	1.55.30	1.59.90	1.60.50
Jun	1.61.20	1.63.40	1.57.50	1.62.10	1.62.70
Aug	1.63.00	1.65.80	1.60.00	1.64.40	1.65.20
Oct	1.65.50	1.68.30	1.62.00	1.66.80	1.67.60
Dec	1.68.50	1.70.20	1.65.00	1.69.00	1.70.10
Feb	1.70.00	1.72.40	1.67.00	1.71.30	1.72.30
Apr	1.72.00	1.74.80	1.70.50	1.73.80	1.75.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	30.65	31.30	30.65	31.25	30.30
Apr	30.60	31.20	30.60	31.	
Jun	31.00	31.30	30.67	31	
Aug	30.47	31.00	30.45	30.	
Oct	30.20	30.50	30.10	30.	
Dec	30.60	30.25	29.90	30.	
Feb	30.00	30.25	29.97	30.	

Sales: Feb 2,731; April 2,42 1,247; Aug 361; Oct 97; Feb '72, 12.

LIVE HOGS				
Feb	17.45	17.62	17.40	17.
Apr	17.00	17.20	16.90	17
Jun	17.07	19.50	19.00	19
Jul	19.95	20.50	19.95	20
Aug	20.10	20.45	20.10	20.
Oct	20.00	20.40	19.90	20
Dec	20.50	b21.15	20.50	b21.

Sales: Feb 191; April 535; July 65; Aug 112; Oct 89; Dec 24.

SHELL EGGS				
Jan	27.40	29.75	25.75	28.
Feb	34.55	34.65	33.75	33.
Mar	36.15	36.20	35.60	35
Apr	33.90	33.90	33.55	33
May	33.10	33.10	33.00	33.
Jun	33.10	33.15	33.00	33.
Sep	37.35	b35.05	37.50	b35.

Sales: Jan 182; Feb 470; Mar April 20; May 10; June 6; Sep 30.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES				
Feb	23.70	24.20	23.60	24.
Mar	23.65	24.30	23.65	24.
May	24.35	25.00	24.20	24.
Jul	25.00	25.70	25.00	25.
Aug	24.60	25.25	24.55	25.

Sales: Feb 2,581; Mrrch 1,216; July 1,037; Aug 350.

Open Interest: Feb 5,237; March May 2,575; July 5,495; Aug 2,796.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nominal.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	83.50
Algembank	251
Amrobank	57.10
A'damRubb	42.90
Fokker	54.90
Heineken	206
H.V.A.	61.50
Holland-Am	99.50
Hoogovens	78.20
I.O.S. Ltd.	$1.25
I.P.I.	$4.90
K.L.M.	177
Philips new	46.50
Robeco	224.50
Rolinco	173.50
RoyalDutch	135.60
Unilever	92.40
Ver.Machine	71

Brussels

Arbed	4,430
Ast.d.Mines	2,010
Cock-Ougree	1,620
Electrobel	5,100
Lambert	1,730
Petrofina	3,215
Ph.Gevaert	1,640
Soc.Générale	14,250
Un.Minière	1,775

Düsseldorf

AEG	174.10
Aug.Thyssen	90.70
BASF	144.90
Bayer	145
Commerzbk	232.50
Cont.Gummi	109
Daimler-Benz	325
Demag	160
DeutBank	322
DresdeBank	232.10
Gels Bergw	94.10
Hoechster	187.70
Hoesch	71.50
Karstadt	354
Kaufhof	249.90
KHD	140
Lufthansa	71.50
Mannesmann	160.50
Metallgesell	—
RheinStahl	87
RWE new	201
Siemens	203.90
Volkswagen	177
Veba	160

London

Anglo-AmCp	63/-
Anglo-AmIn	19¼
BarclayBank	67/3
BeechamGr	45/4½
Bowater	34/6
BritAmTob	53/-
Brit.Oxygen	11/-
Brit.Petrola	90/6
Brit.LeyM	6/5¾
Chartered	45/6
Courtaulds	25/4½
Chrysler	3/3
Daggafont	1/10½
DeBeer Def	46/3
Decca Rec	57/6
Distillers	25/3
Dunlop	28/-
ElMus.Ind	35/10½
FreeStGed	121/3
GEC	21/4½
Glaxo Gr	64/9
Gr.Univ.St	55/7
Guinness	28/9
Hawker-Sidd	34/6
Hudson-Bay	159/-
ImpChem	47/7½
IOS Mgt new	$4.50
Mar&Spen	59/9
MetalBox	62/3
Nicholas	7/10½
RandMines	117/6
Rank-Org	133/-
Rolls-Royce	8/9
RoyalDutch	19¼
R.T.Z.	42/3
Shell	70/3
Tube Invest	78/6
Union Corp	42/9
Vickers	15/-
WarL3½	37½
West Deep	88/9
West Drief	167/6
West Hold	165/-
West Min	88/-
Woolw	14/7½
ZCI	6/7½

Milan

Fiat	2,428
Finsider	510
Generali	61,270
Italsider	770
LaRinas	285
Montedis	787
Olivetti	2,456
Pirelli	2,465
SniaVisco	2,620
Terni	171

Paris

AirLiquide	381.50
Beghin	166
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	417.80
C.G.E.	422
C.S.F.	122.30
Citroën	103
CieBancaire	592
Créd.Comm.	160.70
Créd.Lyonn	—
DeBeers 100	33.60
EssoStand	125
Fin.Par.BP	245.20
Fr.Pétroles	167.90
IBM	1,583
ImpOil	112.70
IntNickCan	271.90
Mach.Bull	91.80
Michelin	1,308
Mobil	308.50
OmniumPét	252
PathéMarc	47.50
Péchiney	175.90
Peugeot	260.10
Radio Techn	241.50
Rh.Poulenc	231.60
Rio Tinto	20.90
RoyalDutch	225.50
St.Gobain	156.70
Schneider	241.20
Shell	121
Simca	59
Soc.Générale	24.10
SuezCieFin	331
Thomson	131.70
Ugine-Kuhl	193
Young3½%	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,710
B.Boveri	1,435
Ciba-Geigy	2,335
Cr.Suisse	3,050
Fischer	1,380
HoffRoche bj	165,000
Nestlé	3,050
Sandoz	4,100
Sté B.Suisse	3,850
Sulzer bp	370
U.B.Suisses	3,885

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	116.3	115.6	116.3	112.5
Brussels	94.88	95.26	95.26	93.14
Frankfurt	131.73	129.98	131.03	119.43
London 30	338.8	336.3	344.2	334.8
London 500	141.03	140.65	143.08	140.12
Milan	54.91	55.53	56.41	54.34
Paris	101.6	101.6	102.4	98.8
Sydney	487.03	492.45	518.51	487.03
Tokyo (n)	156.14	155.57	156.14	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2115.25	2087.40	2115.25	1981.74
Zurich	312.2	313.3	313.4	307.3

(n) new. (o) old.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 213

Aileen Inc	Granitev
Air Prod	GtNNek pfB
Air Prod pf	Green Shoe
Allied Str pf	GlfSU 4.44pf
Am Baker	GlfSU 4.20pf
Am Can pf	GulfW 3.87pf
Am Home	Hack Wat
AmHome pf	Haw Elec
Amstar pf A	Heublein
ArmstCk pf	Houston LP
Baker OT	Hubbard RI
Belden Corp	Ill Cent pf
Benefl Cp	Ill Power
Benef 5.50pf	IncCap Cum
Bobbie gbrks	Interco
Bos Edis pf	IntPaper pf
Brown Shoe	Interpace
Canad Brew	Interst Pw
Carlisle	Iowa El LP
Caro ClinOh	Iowa P Svc
Carrier Gen	Johns Manv
Cater Trac	Jon Logan
Celanese	KCPL 4 pf
Celan pf A	KCPL3.80p f
Cen Hud G	KanNebr G
Cen Ill Lt pf	Kan Pw Lt
Cert-teed pf	Kelsey Hay
Champ Spk	Kerr McGee
ChaseMan T	Kraftco Cp
CinG 9.30pf	LeverF Cap
CinG 4.75pf	LeverF Inc
Clev Cliff	Liberty Cp
Collin 1.60pf	Librty Ln pf
Comw Edis	Linc Nat pf
CmwE pr pf	Long Isl Lt
CommwEd pf	LongILt pfB
Con Edis	LongILt pfE
ConEd 5 pf	LongILt pfI
Con NatGas	Louisv GE
CnPw 4.52pf	Louisv Nash
CnPw 4.50pf	Macy RH
Cont Air L	Magic Chef
Crocker Nat	MAPCO Inc
Crn Zell pf	Masco Corp
CTS Corp	May D Strs
Daytn PwLt	McDonald
Denn Mfg pf	McLean Trk
DetE 5.50pf	Minn Pw Lt
Dillon Cos	MontDak Ut
Duq Lt	Motorola
Duq 4.15 pf	Mt St TT
Duq 4.10 pf	Nat Chemsh
Duq 3.75 pf	NewEng TT
EmpDist El	Newhall Ld
Equit Gas	NYSta EG
Evans Pd	NiagM Pow
Fed Mogul	NiaM 5.25pf
Fibrebrd Cp	NiaM 3.60pf
Flintkt pf A	NoAmRk pf
Flintkt pf B	NoNG 8.48pf
Fla Pow Lt	NoNG 5.80pf
FMC Cp pf	NSPw 3.60pf
Gannett Co	Nwst Ind pf
Gemini Inc	Nort Sim pf
Gen Elec	Ohio Edison
GMot 3.75pf	OkGE 4.24pf
GenTire 5pf	Owens Cng
Genesco Inc	Pac Gas El
Genvin Part	Pac Tel Tel
Getty Oil pf	Penn Frt
Grace Co.	PaPL 4.40pf

NEW LOWS- 3

Disney wi Gt Lk Dred

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

70-71 — Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9¾	GtNorIron 1e	3	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
34¾	GtNoNek 1.60	22	47	47	46⅛	46¼	—¾
19⅛	GNN pfB 1.40	9	24½	25½	24½	24⅞	+1¼
10¼	GtNN pfA.40	3	13	13	13	13	
11⅜	Gt West Finl	255	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1
13⅜	GtWnUnit .90	68	27¾	27¾	26⅝	27½	+¼
16½	GWUn pf 1.88	7	23	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	—¼
6⅝	GtWashln .50	21	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	Grn Giant .96	91	26	27	26	27	+1
17⅝	Grn Shoe 1.20	225	32	32½	31	31	+⅛
13	Greyhound 1	380	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+⅛
17	Grolier .90	134	26⅞	27½	26⅝	27¼	+⅞
12¾	GrummnCp 1	35	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	23½	—⅜
18¼	GtfLfHld .40e	85	36	36¼	35⅝	36	+¼
42½	GlfMOh 2.80a	7	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	
76¾	GulfMOh pf 5	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	
21¾	Gulf Oil 1.50	742	29	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	⅜
6⅛	Gulf Resrce	407	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+¼
9⅝	GulfRes pf.20	4	14¾	15½	14¾	15½	+¾
14⅛	GlfRes pf1.30	26	19¾	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	+⅜
18	GlfStUtil 1.04	395	26¼	26⅜	26	26	—⅛
60	GulfStaU pf 5	z20	67	67	67	67	+4¼
52⅞	GulfSU pf4.44	z20	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1½
53¼	GulfSU pf4.40	z50	64½	64½	64½	64½	—1
51½	GulfSU pf4.20	z10	59	59	59	59	+1½
9¼	Gulf Wn .50	94	21	21¼	20¾	21	—⅛
35⅜	GulfW pf 3.87	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+¼
6	Gulton Ind	47	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—⅜
	H						
30	HackWat 2.20	3	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+⅜
23	Hall Pr 1.60a	3	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+¾
30	Halliburt 0.15	82	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼	—¼
3⅜	Hamil Wat	104	5¾	6⅛	5¾	6	+¼
17	Hamm Pap 1	10	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛	23⅛	+⅛
7⅛	Hammnd .40	138	10¼	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
19⅜	Handlmn .60	33	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+¼
15¾	Hand Har .72	4	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
9½	Hanes Cp .50	45	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
37¼	Hanna M 1.30	11	54¼	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
23¾	Harcourt 1	62	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39½	+¼
36¼	Harris Int 1	45	59¾	60⅛	59⅜	59¾	—¼
14⅜	Harsco Cp 1	41	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½	—¼
16¾	HartSMrx .80	34	28	28	27⅝	28	+¾

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
115¾	65¼	Xerox Co .80	726	86⅞	87	86¼	86⅞	+⅛
37⅝	12⅝	Xtra Inc	52	27½	27½	26¼	26¼	—1⅛
		Y						
21¼	14¾	Yngs SD 1.20	10	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅜
		Z						
44⅜	19⅝	Zale Corp .64	65	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—⅞
39½	11⅝	Zapata Norn	135	28	29	27⅞	28⅝	+¾
66	24¾	ZapaNor pf 2	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+1⅝
42½	20	Zayre Corp	45	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+⅝
40¼	22¼	Zenith R 1.40	322	38¾	39	38⅝	38¾	—⅛
38	13⅞	Zurn Ind .28	51	17¼	17½	17	17⅛	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or pyments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in *stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend* or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has ben paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings......	25.84
Belgian francs...........	49.625
British pound ($ per £)	24.060
Canadian dollars.....	1.01
Danish crowns..........	7.485
Dutch guilders..........	3.5930
Finnish marks..........	4.16
French francs..........	5.5170
German marks..........	3.63625
Greek drachmae........	30.00
Italian lire...............	623.70
Mexican pesos..........	12.50
Norwegian crowns......	7.15
Portuguese escudos.....	28.60
Spanish pesetas.........	69.62
Swedish crowns.........	5.1660
Swiss francs..............	4.3006

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid
Bank of Am. S.F. ...	65⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Fiduciary Tr.	59	66	52
First Chicago Corp.	62¾	63⅛	63
U.S. Trust Co.	58½	59¼	58

European Gold Markets

Jan. 19, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	37.92	37.90	— 0.15
Zurich	38.00	37.92	— 0.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)....	38.35	38.33	— 0.06

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 19, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass ...	139	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	88
Canon Camb. .	239	Mitsubi Shoji	150
Dai Nip. Print.	284	Mitsui & Co.	188
Fuji Bank	215	Mitsukoshi ...	304
Fuji Photo	406	Nippon Elec..	207
Hitachi	106	Sharp	274
Honda Motor .	145	Shiseido	934
C. Itoh	133	Sony Corp .	2,649
Japan Air Lines	1,495	Sumitomo Bk.	214
Kansai El P...	715	Taisho Marine	148
Kao Soap	282	Takeda Chem.	271
Kirin Brewery.	194	Teijin	78
Komatsu	163	Tokyo Marine	388
Kubota I Wks.	169	Toray	111
Matsu E. Ind..	371	Toyota Motor	351
Matsu El Wks.	643		

Eurodollars

Jan. 19, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	4 1/8	4 3/8	— 5/8
One Month ...	5 5/16	5 7/16	— 1/4
3 Months	5 9/16	5 11/16	— 1/4
One Year	6 3/8	6 1/2	— 1/4

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG
8023 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
Securities, Foreign Exchange, Precious Metals.

Market Summary

Jan. 19, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Chrysler	165,900	25⅞	+ ⅝
FedNat Mtg	146,800	61¾	+1
Am Tel Tel	131,900	53⅝	+ ½
Occiden Pet	124,200	13½	+1
Ford Mot	118,100	55	— ⅝
City Invest	117,300	20¼	+ ⅛
Natl Genl	117,100	23¾	— ⅝
Travelers	115,500	34¼	— ½
Phill Pet	110,400	31	+ ⅝
Grand Un	109,600	27	+ ⅝
Equity Fdg	108,400	27⅞	+2
Sperry Rnd	103,800	25⅝	+ ⅛
Sbd Wld Air	93,300	8⅞	— ⅛
Litton Ind	87,500	24½	+ ⅛
Twent Cent	86,500	10⅞	+ ⅜

Volume all stocks, 15,800,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,735,700 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 11 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $29 65.
New 1970-71: highs, 213; lows, 3.
Issues traded in: 1,688.
Advances, 814; declines 605; unchanged, 269.
N.Y. stock index: 51.49 +0.15; industrials: 53.71 +0.16; transportation: 37.93 +0.14; utility: 43.56 +0.19; finance: 66.73 —0.03.

Most Actives—American

Resortinl A	91,400	57⅛	— ⅛
UnBrand wt	55,600	4⅞	
Syntex	54,100	39⅞	+2½
Kinney pf C	53,500	73¼	
NatGn wt n	53,700	4⅝	
HudBay OG	50,700	38½	— ⅛
No CdnOils	50,700	7 13-16	+ 3-16
Nuclear Am	42,600	2¼	+ ½
Vetco Offsh	41,200	34⅞	+2
Equity Corp	35,000	5½	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 4,250,000
Stock sales year ago 4,234,685

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
23.81	23.46	23.66	+.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	846.86	853.78	841.87	849.47	+ 1.65
20 Trn	180.23	182.20	178.85	180.70	+ 0.71
15 Util	128.00	129.12	127.01	128.39	+ 0.55
65 Stk	280.21	282.73	278.34	281.03	+ 0.90

Standard & Poor's

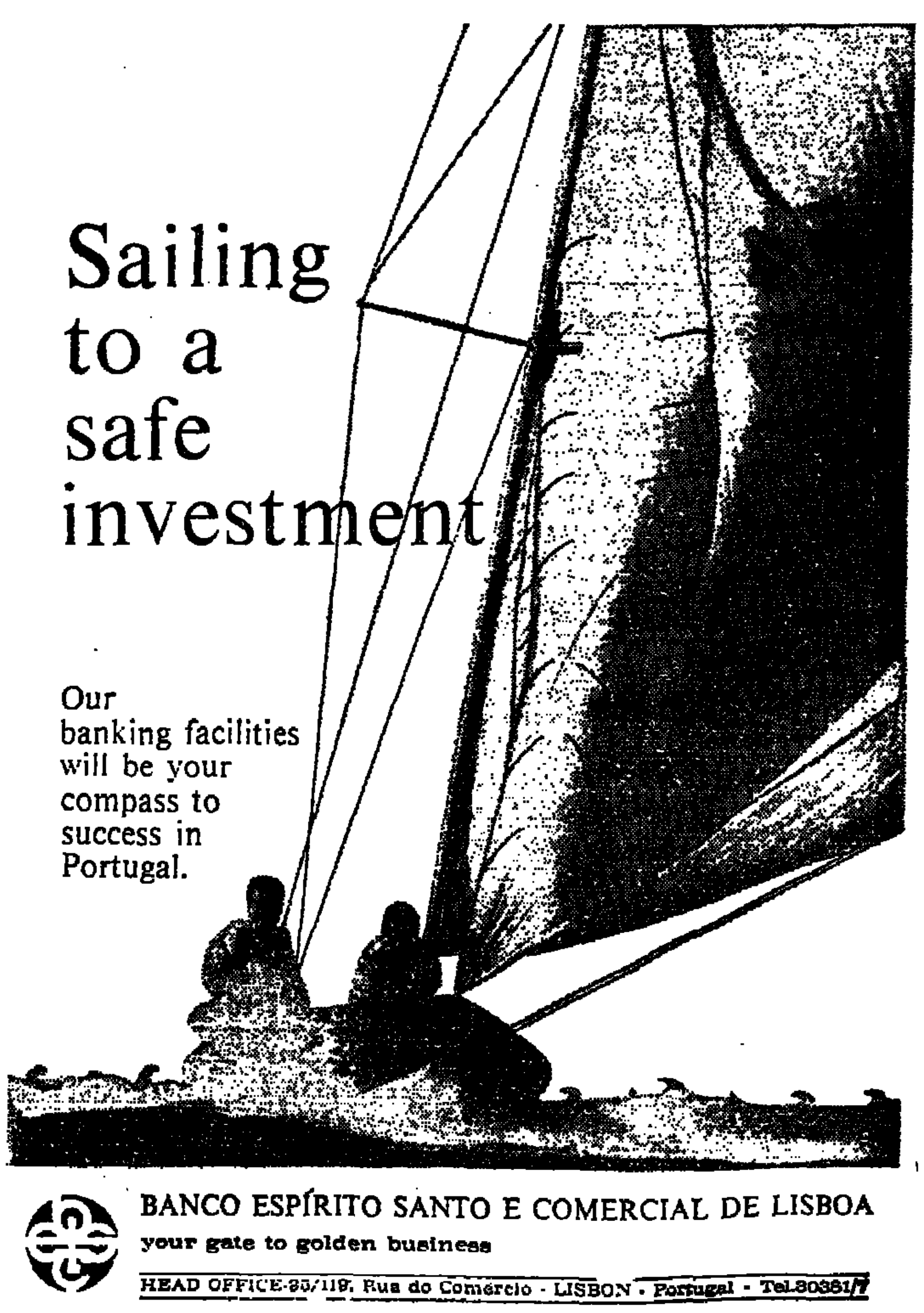
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	102.89	101.34	102.35	+.40
20 Railroads ...	37.03	36.43	36.69	—.07
55 Utilities	65.32	64.24	64.81	+.15
500 Stocks	94.28	92.85	93.76	+.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 18	371,597	634,288	3,564
Jan. 15	331,846	556,910	3,290
Jan. 14	314,171	533,132	5,637
Jan. 13	381,080	592,474	3,860
Jan. 12	349,557	578,385	4,878

*These totals are included in the sales figures.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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6½	AberdnMf .40	3	10	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
7¼	3⅝	Abrdn P .10f	13	4⅞	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
6	2	Acme Hamil	17	3	3	2¾	2¾— ⅛	
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	7	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅞	12	Action Ind	21	16½	17	16¼	17 + ¾	
12	3	Adams Russl	17	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ½	
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	11	8½	8¾	8½	8½— ¼	
10⅞	7½	A&E Plast P	26	8⅞	9	8⅞	9 + ¼	
14¾	3¼	Aerodex Inc	11	5	5⅛	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
13⅝	4½	Aero Flo .30	9	9	9	8⅞	8⅞— ¼	
25	9¾	Aerojet .50a	44	23⅝	23⅞	23	23⅞+ ¼	
17½	6½	Aeronca .20e	17	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ⅜	
10⅞	4½	Aerovox Cp	46	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
14⅛	8½	Affil Hosp .40	8	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞— ½	
13	3½	AIC Photo	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅝	2½	Aiken Ind	16	4½	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
6⅜	1	AIM Cos	50	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼+ ⅛	
16¾	14¼	Airborne Frt	6	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
3½	1⅛	Airlift Intl	172	1½	1½	1⅜	1½+ ⅛	
16⅞	4⅝	Airpax Elec	7	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½	
29⅞	16½	Ajax Ma .50e	4	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	
60¾	51	AlaP pf4.20	z150	59¾	60	59½	60	
39⅞	20	AlnWood 1.60	26	30¼	30⅜	29⅞	31 — ¾	
12	4½	Alaska Airl	42	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
14¾	5	Alba Wal .24	48	9	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛	
8¼	3	Aldon Ind	17	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼+ ⅝	
18⅞	15	Allison M .51g	18	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
7½	3¼	All Amer Ind	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	8¾	Alleghy Airl	42	12	12⅜	11⅞	12 — ¼	
9⅛	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	3	8	8	8	8 + ⅛	
10½	3½	AlleghyCp wt	10	9	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅜	
27½	9	Allen El .32t	69	16⅝	17⅛	16¼	17 + ¼	
29½	7¾	AllianTR .52e	9	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜+ ⅜	
11½	2½	Allied Art	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	7⅝	Allied Contrl	2	9⅝	9⅝	9	9 — ⅛	
10¾	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	8	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+ ⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Alpha Ind	36	5¾	5¾	5½	5½— ½	
9⅞	3½	Altamil Cp	13	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
16	10	Alter Fds .50	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛	
56	46½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z400	54	55½	54	54½+ ⅞	
14½	3	Amco Ind	44	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾+ ⅛	
16	4	Ameco Inc	24	6¾	7⅛	6⅝	6¾— ¼	
21	11	Am Agronom	88	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞+ ¼	
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	5	8	8	8	8 + ⅛	
11⅞	8	Am Biltrl .60	7	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
9¼	4⅝	A BkStra .21f	19	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛	
41½	24	AmBldgM .30	3	39¼	39¼	39	39	
22¾	15	A CanlM .51g	86	22⅛	22⅜	22	22¼+ ½	
20	12	Am FinA 1.10	23	20¼	20¼	20	20¼+ ¼	
19½	16¾	AmFin pf1.50	19	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼+ ¾	
24¾	22¾	A Fitch 1.68e	40	24	24½	24	24½+ ½	
4⅞	3¼	Am Fitch wt	172	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5¼+ ⅜	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israeli .12g	18	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ ¼	
10⅞	6½	A MaizeA .33	2	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛	
41¾	27⅝	Am Mtg .80g	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜+ ⅜	
27½	12½	AmMotInns	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	303	28½	28½	28	28⅛— ¼	
7⅞	2¾	Am Precisn	4	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
11	6¾	A RltyTr .15g	11	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞— ½	
9½	5	AmSaf Equip	43	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
18⅝	4½	AmTech I .1t	39	5⅝	6	5⅝	6 + ¼	
17⅝	7¾	Ames gds .10r	9	16¾	17	16¾	17 + ½	
50¼	10¼	Amrep Corp	91	35¼	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞+ ½	
7¼	3	AndreaRa .20	3	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
6⅞	1⅛	v/Andy Gar	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛	
27⅝	14⅝	Angelica .18	60	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25¼	
3⅛	1	Anglo Lautro	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
13	7⅜	Ansul Co	13	9⅞	10	9¾	10 + ⅛	
14½	3	Anthony Ind	17	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5	1⅞	AO Indust	56	2¼	2½	2⅛	2½— ⅛	
7	2¾	Apollo Indust	15	4	4	4	4 + ⅛	
24¼	3¾	Applied Data	17	5	5	4⅞	5	
12¾	4⅛	Applied Dev	51	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+ ⅛	
28⅛	12⅛	Aquitain Ltd	27	26⅜	26¼	26	26 — ⅜	
23½	10¾	Arctic Ent	82	21	22⅛	21	21½+ ⅛	
5⅝	1¾	Argus Inc	14	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
21¼	11	ArizColoLd C	15	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
19	10¼	Ark Best .30	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+ ¼	
3	2	ArkLGas .30	70	27⅜	28	27¼	27¾+ ⅛	
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect	18	10½	10½	10¼	10½+ .	
22¼	11¼	Arundel	45	22	22	21½	21⅞—⅛	
19⅛	5⅝	Asamera Oil	212	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅞+ ⅛	
12⅝	5	Ashl Oil Can	20	9¼	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛	

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13¾	6	ASPRO .25	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾+ ¼	
23	13¾	AssdBaby .60	32	21⅜	21½	20⅞	21 — ⅝	
5⅜	3¾	AssdFdSt .20	14	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛	
31¼	23	AsdMtg 2.52e	44	30½	30½	29⅞	30 — ½	
45½	21½	AsdProd .40	7	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾+ ¼	
7	2½	Astrex Inc	21	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛	
4¼	1⅞	Atco Chem	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18½	11⅛	Atico Finl .40	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾— ¼	
16¾	8⅝	Atico M 1.18e	41	16⅛	16⅜	16	6 — ½	
5¼	⅞	Atico Mtg wt	95	5⅛	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
30	4⅝	AtCLCo 1.20a	31	30⅛	30⅛	30	30 + ⅛	
17	12⅜	AtC Min .31g	24	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
2¾	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	35	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛	
35¼	15⅛	Augat .05e	13	21½	22	21½	21¾+ ⅜	
31¾	7½	Austral Oil	48	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14½— ⅛	
12½	4¾	Auto Bldg	39	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	17	8⅝	9	8⅝	9 + ⅜	
35	25⅛	Auto Sw .15g	7	35	35¾	35	35¾+ ¾	
18⅜	3⅛	AVC Corp	3	6	6	6	6 — ⅛	
9⅜	5½	AVEMC .05e	15	7⅛	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛	
10⅝	3¾	Avis Ind .50r	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
35¾	25½	Avondl 1.20b	11	36	38⅛	36	38⅛+2⅛	

B

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29¼	17¼	BagdCop .40b	3	24⅝	24¾	24T	24¾	
30⅜	12¼	Baker Ind .24	24	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜— ⅛	
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	3	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾	
6⅛	4⅝	Bald Sec .31e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛	
9⅛	3	Ball Co	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ½	
14	5⅛	Banff Oil	40	12⅝	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅜	
5	1¼	Bang Pun wt	28	3	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
10½	4	Banister Cntl	117	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¾— ¼	
31¾	13½	BankUtil .09g	20	31	32	31	32 +1¼	
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	22	4¼	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+ ⅛	
11⅝	3⅝	Barb Lynn	8	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾+ ⅛	
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	14	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12½+ ⅜	
8¼	3½	Barnwel Ind	43	6⅜	6⅜	5⅞	5½— ⅞	
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t	9	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
25⅝	6	Barry Wr .30	42	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝— ⅝	
14	3⅛	Bartell Med	20	5	5¼	5	5 — ⅛	
11	4⅝	Barth Sp .33	94	7⅜	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+1	
11¾	5½	BartonBr .38t	20	11¼	11½	11	11½— ⅛	
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy	4	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼+ ⅛	
7	2⅜	Baruch Fostr	13	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛	
11½	8	BarwickET	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
23⅛	13⅜	Behring Corp	50	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15¾— ⅛	
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn	29	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛	
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Ret	6	8½	8½	8¼	8¼— ¼	
28¾	5⅝	Benrus Corp	10	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½— ⅛	
30	8½	BergBrun .24	73	11¾	12½	11¾	12 + ⅛	
49½	116	Berg B pf1.15	6	22¾	22¾	22½	22½— ½	
10⅛	4¼	Bertea Corp	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾+ ⅛	
21⅞	16¼	Berven Carpt	15	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛— ½	
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp .78f	20	7¾	8¼	7¾	8 + ⅜	
44⅝	6½	Beverly Ent	152	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅜+ ⅛	
20⅝	16	BigBearA 1	4	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾— ⅜	
33¼	13¾	BinneyS .80	4	23¾	23¾	23½	23½— ½	
7⅛	2	Bloomf Bldg	271	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4 + ⅛	
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	65	5¾	5⅞	5½	5¾+ ⅛	
3¾	1¼	Bluebird wt	78	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅝	12½	Bohack Corp	7	24¼	24½	24⅛	24½+ ¼	
8¾	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	7	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind	14	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7	3	Bowmar Ins	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½+ ¼	
26⅞	7¼	Bowne Co .16	5	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	21	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅜	
18⅞	9	Bradt Sp .60a	14	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅛	
26½	114½	BradfCom Sy	66	25⅞	25⅞	25	25 — ⅜	
10¾	6⅝	Branch In .50	13	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ¼	
11	5	BranifAir wt	13	8½	8½	8¼	8⅜+ ⅛	
11¾	6¼	BrniAirA .21t	3	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼— ⅜	
17¼	11⅞	BrascanLt 1b	119	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞— ½	
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	1	16	16	16	16 — ¼	
15¼	5¾	Breeze	12	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ¼	
19⅝	5	BroDart Ind	19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ½	
6¼	2⅞	Brody Seatg	37	4	4½	4	4⅜+ ⅜	
18¼	5½	BrksPer .20	3	8½	8½	8½	8½— ⅛	
3¼	1¼	Brown Co wt	48	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛	
26¾	20⅛	BwnF A .40b	7	25	25	25	25 — ¼	
26⅞	20	BwnF B .40b	31	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	
10⅞	5½	Bruce Robert	68	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10¾+ ⅜	
9¼	1⅝	BTB Corp	49	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+ ¼	

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18⅜	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	8	11¾	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	2	Buehler Cp	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	Buell Ind .15r	8	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
22¼	11¾	Bundy Corp 1	30	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5¾	Burgess .20	24	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
46¾	19¼	Burns WJ .60	44	34½	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅜
4¾	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	10	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
16½	4½	Butler Aviat	21	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
21⅝	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	96	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+¼

C

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
27⅜	7⅝	Cablecom Gn	24	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
22	11⅝	Caldor .60t	20	21⅜	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
35⅞	10¼	Calcomp	83	23	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ¼
21½	13¼	CalHltCare	30	20¾	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
35⅞	33½	CalPrtCem 1	4	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
22⅜	13¾	Camcoinc .15	133	16⅝	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ½
14¾	5 9-16	CampbChib	97	6 3-16	6 3-16	6 1-16	6 1-16	
13¼	6⅞	CampbM .30	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	2½	CdnExp G&O	47	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	— ⅛
17	3	Cdn Homestd	45	7½	7 9-16	7¼	7¼	—3-16
17⅜	8	CdnHydro .20	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
31	23⅛	CdnIntl P 1.80	7	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
16	7	Cdn Javelin	80	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi	6	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
39	16	Cdn SuperOil	8	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
10⅜	3⅝	Canaverl .16t	27	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
53⅝	12	Cap Ind .16g	37	18⅞	18⅞	17½	.8¼	— ¾
50½	3⅝	Career Acad	49	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Caressa Inc	26	14	14	13⅝	13¾	
115½	80	Carnat 1.60a	11	108	109½	108	109½	+1
73¼	61	CaroPL pf 5	z60	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	— ¾
18¼	3¾	Carousel Fsh	40	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
22⅛	14¾	CastleA .80	4	17⅜	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Castleton Ind	43	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	95	12	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ½
14½	5	CelluCraft	270	9⅞	11½	9½	10⅝	+1⅛
48½	42	CenMe pf3.50	z10	49	49	49	49	+ ½
22½	13	Cen Secur 1g	20	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+¼
33⅞	16	CentyEl .60b	6	23⅞	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
5⅞	1½	Century Geo	13	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
12⅜	6½	CentryInd .24	5	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
10½	3⅝	Certified Cp	6	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
18¼	4¾	Certron Cp	49	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅛	5¼	ChadMill .20e	11	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+½
35	8	ChampHo .16	107	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+1⅜
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	12	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	8¾	Chatt Gas .68	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31¼	17⅞	Cherry Burr	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
31½	23¾	ChiRivt 1.60a	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Cos	184	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ¾
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	80	4⅛	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
37	18¼	Circle K .40b	9	36	36¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	6¾	CitSv AR wt	39	9	9⅛	8¾	9	— ¼
17½	9¾	Citizens F .32	17	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
11½	7½	CityGsFla .50	105	11⅞	12⅞	11⅛	12⅞	+1⅜
6¼	2⅞	ClarkCbl .02e	4	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
24g4	7½	Clarkson Ind	55	16	16⅛	15½	15½	— ½
8⅝	2½	Clarostat	3	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	15	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	4¾	Clopay .49t	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	
33⅛	6½	CMI Corp	61	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
27¼	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	23	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
9⅞	2½	Coburn Corp	92	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
25½	9¾	Coff Mat .60a	11	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10¼	4	Cohen Hatfd	11	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	
15¼	4⅝	Cohu Elec .10	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
37	6¾	Cole Natl .44	113	13¾	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ¾
24	11	Colecoin .08b	6	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	56	31⅛	31¼	30¼	30½	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅛	Colon Snd .30	38	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
27½	13⅞	Colwell .30e	20	28	29⅛	28	28¾	+1¼
47	6	Combustn Eq	22	12⅝	13	12⅜	12¾	
33	18¾	Cominc 1.40	1	24	24	24	24	
9¼	4⅛	Coml All .10g	64	7½	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
22⅞	13	Coml Met .60	4	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	
16⅞	5¼	Commodor	24	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	8	
24¾	19	ComP Sv 1.50	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7¼	CompoInd .36	11	12¼	12¼	12	12	
15⅛	6	Comp Des .70	21	7¾	8	7⅝	7¾	
7⅜	2⅝	CompuDyne	47	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	17	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Comput Instr	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

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12⅜	3⅝	Comput Invst	23	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Comp M .20e	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅜	11½	Computest	19	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
75¾	16¼	Comp Softw	138	28	28½	27¾	28¼	+1
14½	3½	Conchemco	40	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
14	3⅞	Concord Fab	30	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp	11	12½	12⅞	12½	12¾	+¼
8¾	4¼	Connlly Con	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	5⅛	Connrex .30b	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14⅞	3½	Conroy Inc	11	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	19	1 5-16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Cons Dent Sv	22	8⅝	8¾	8½	8¾	— ¼
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	2	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
22¾	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	91	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
19¼	6	Con Refing	20	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	7½	ContlDes .40	4	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Cont Mater	27	2	2⅛	2	2	
9⅝	5	Cont Tel wt	178	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ¼
14⅝	5⅜	Cook Elec .30	102	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅜
10¼	4⅞	Cook Ind	19	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
19¾	13⅛	Cook Pnt Var	7	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
25½	13¾	Corm Blk .72	6	25	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
11½	3½	CVOSMODYNE		4½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2 5-16	Courtld .04g	2	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	—1-16
20⅜	17½	Cousins .30e	86	20⅜	20½	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¼
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	12	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14¼	9¾	Creative Mgt	18	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23¾	CreoleP 2.60a	31	26½	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
7¼	3¾	Crest Foam	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
7⅜	3	Crestmont	31	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
43½	20	Crompt 1.40	41	43¼	44½	43¼	44¼	+1¼
39¼	17	CwnCPt 1.22t	104	37¾	37¾	36⅛	36⅝	—1¼
39¼	17	CwnCPt 1.22t	104	37¾	37¾	36⅛	36⅝	—1¼
12¼	4⅛	Crystal Oil	3	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	41	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅜	Curtis Math	16	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
31¾	15	CutterA .44	59	27⅛	28¼	27⅛	28	+ ⅜
28⅝	13	CutterB .44	7	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝

D

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10¼	5½	Daitch .25g	103	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
70¾	22	Damon Corp	209	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅞
10¾	5½	DamonC .40	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
20¼	9	Daniel I .24e	4	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Daryl Ind	6	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
15	3¾	Data Control	11	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35¾	15	Data Documt	5	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ½
25½	4¾	Data Prod	235	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	7	Day Mines	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	90	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	3⅞	Daylin wt	97	8½	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
2½	1	DC Tran A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
29¼	4⅝	DCA Develop	28	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
27	10¼	Dearborn Co	62	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11½	4½	DeJur A .15r	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
16¼	6	Del Labs	11	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
18	12⅜	Delta Cp Am	10	17½	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	98	34⅛	35⅜	33⅞	35⅜	+1¼
13⅝	5½	Deltn Fd .12g	45	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
27¼	21¼	Depositors 1a	9	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
24¾	8¾	DeroRsch Dv	15	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13	
45⅝	13¼	Deseret Ph	34	24⅜	24¾	23	23	—1½
7¾	3	Detecto Scal	6	5	5	5	5	
26¼	16⅝	DevCpA 2.39f	70	23½	23⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—2¾
30¾	8	Devon Appar	40	30⅛	30¼	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	10½	DHJ Indust	56	25¼	25¼	24¼	24½	— ⅞
21	8¾	Dillard .10a	15	18½	19	18½	18¾	+ ¼
6¾	2¼	Diodes Inc	10	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
15¼	7⅜	Diversey .50	8	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	83	12¼	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	33⅜	Dome Petrol	45	80¼	80⅜	79	79	—1
15¼	11¾	Domtar .60a	13	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
21½	8⅝	Dorsey .10	44	19	19	18¼	18½	— ⅜
10⅜	3¾	DPA Inc	128	4⅝	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ¾
6¼	2⅞	Drew Natl	2	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
31	9	Driver H .10r	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
34⅜	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	29	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	— ½
4⅞	1⅝	Duraloy Co	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11¼	6	Duro Tst .15d	51	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
10⅜	4	Dynalectrn	124	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ⅜
14¼	9	Dynell E .65f	7	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1

E

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12	4⅝	Eagle Cloth	58	7	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
22½	16¾	ErlScheib .48	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12¾	4	Earth Resrcs	55	8	8	7½	8½	— ½
17½	8⅜	Eason Oil .30	12	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16¾	
17½	12⅝	Eastrn Co .96	1	17	17	17	17	— ¼
7¾	4	Eastn Frght	11	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	4	Eckmar Co	38	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
27¾	10⅜	Ecologic Sci	116	11¼	11½	11⅛	11¼	
1	10⅞	Edginstn Oil	15	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	
34⅞	9⅝	cEdmos .20	165	32⅝	35	32	35	+2⅜
19¾s	7⅛	Edo Corp	118	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13½	+1⅛
8¼	7¼	Egan M .10g	4	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
28¼	7⅛	Ehren Photo	51	14⅛	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
12	4½	Elco Corp	13	6½	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ½
19⅝	11⅜	Electrogra 1	5	15	15¼	15	15¼	
8¾	3¼	Elect Assist	22	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
11½	2¾	Elect Comp	17	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	3½	Electron Eng	11	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½	
10½	3⅜	Elect Resch	36	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Electron .60	9	14⅝	14⅞	14	14	— ½
27¾	7⅝	Electsp 1.25t	42	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	20	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	+ ¾
10⅝	5	El Tronics	11	7¼	7⅛	7	7	—¼
11	3½	Emenee Cp	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
19½	10¼	Emery In .30	175	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
19⅝	8	Empire Finl	79	15⅛	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ¾
8⅛	2½	Entron Inc	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
18½	12	EpkoSho .80a	20	17⅜	18½	17½	18½	+1⅛
6⅝	2	Equit Cp .05e	350	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
94	51¾	Equity pf 2	z550	84¼	88½	84¼	87½	+4⅛
8⅝	5	EquityNat In	21	7¾	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅝	Ernst EC A	16	4¾	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12⅝	4⅛	Ero Ind	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	7	Esgro Inc	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
12¾	4	Espey Mfg	5	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30	7⅞	Esquire Rad	11	14½	14⅝	14½	14¼	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅛	Esagx Chem	4	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	1⅜	Ets-Hokin Cp	20	3⅛	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Evans Ar Ind	1	7	7	7	7	
21¼	7¾	Executne .24	15	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
34g2	14⅛	Extendicare	29	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛

F

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
24¼	6¾	Fab Ind	23	22¾	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Fabien .40b	81	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅝	+1⅛
13	3	Fabrics Natl	140	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅜
9¼	3	Fairfld Noble	56	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	— ¾
16¼	4½	Falcon Sbd	58	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
8¼	3	Family Rec	5	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
23½	13¾	Fanny Fa 1e	4	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Fed Resrces	44	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
18¼	9⅝	FedMart .40b	11	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
16½	7⅝	Felmont Oil	16	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
29¾	9	Felsway .32	104	16½	17¾	16½	16⅞	+1⅛
12¼	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	79	12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅞
22⅛	19	Fidel MI .31g	30	20¼	20¼	20	20	
14⅝	4¼	Field Plastic	2	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
18½	5⅝	Filmways	49	7⅝	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10	FiltrDyn .01e	15	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
24	12⅝	FinSanBa .20	7	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ¾
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	20	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17¼	12	Fst Conn .80a	8	14	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	FirstNtl Real	67	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	¾	FirstNtlRl wt	103	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
21⅝	9½	FstSL S .08g	45	20¾	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅛	FstUn RE .88	30	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
26	9	FischerP .66t	10	11⅞	12	11¾		— ⅜
5⅝	10	Fishman .40b	56	3	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	9½	Flight Safty	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5½	2½	Fla Capital	47	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	FlowerInd A	14	12	12	12	12	— ¼
12⅞	5⅛	Fluke Mf .32t	11	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
4½	10	Fly Tig wt wi	123	13	14	13	14	+ ⅜
18¾	7¾	Foodrma .30	47	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
68	51⅜	Ford Canda 2	z470	68	68½	68	68½	+ ⅜
25	11⅛	Forest Cit .25	24	21⅛	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1¼
24	10	ForestLb .27t	398	13¼	13⅜	12¾	13	— ¼
32¾	27⅜	FrankMnt .10	140	29	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	8¼	FrankR .73e	9	10	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
25¼	8¾	FranksNu .60	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	[illegible]
19¼	13¾	Frantz Mf .54	3	18	18¼	18	18⅛	[illegible]
24	11¾	Fresnillo .10g	16	16¼	16½	16⅜	16⅜	[illegible]
7⅛	3⅝	Friend Frost	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
14½	4¼	Frier Ind .30	50	8½	9½	8½	9⅛	[illegible]
8¼	3⅞	Frontier Air	19	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Front Air wt	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	[illegible]
5⅞	2⅝	Frye Indust	10	5½	5½	5½	5½	[illegible]

G

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	4½	Gabriel Ind	106	5⅝	6	5⅜	5⅜	[illegible]
15⅝	6	Garan Inc .36	42	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	15¼	[illegible]
18½	12¾	Garcia Corp	13	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	[illegible]
11⅛	4½	Garland Cp	14	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	[illegible]
13¼	4¾	GateSpGd .20	18	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	[illegible]
14½	7	Gayld Ntl .30	50	14½	15⅜	14¼	15⅛	[illegible]
15¾	6¼	Gearhrt .24b	27	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	[illegible]
9	3½	Gen Alloys	11	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	[illegible]
25⅛	10¼	Gen Battery	145	24	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	[illegible]
8¾	3¾	Gen Bulldrs	19	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	[illegible]
47¾	17¾	G Cinema .40	54	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	[illegible]
25¼	5	G Employ .24	9	7	7	7	7	[illegible]
11¼	3⅛	Gen Interiors	22	7	7½	7	7½	[illegible]
13	11	GenMtg .30g	x79	12¼	12½	12⅛	12½	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅛	Gen Plywood	48	5¾	5¾	5⅛	5¼	[illegible]
55½	15¾	Genge Ind	126	25	27	25	27	[illegible]
7⅜	2¼	Genisco Tech	37	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
38⅝	10¾	GerberSc Ins	12	13	13	13	13	[illegible]
24⅞	14½	Giant Fd .50a	20	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	[illegible]
12	6 15-16	Giant Yel .40	35	10¼	10¼	10	10	[illegible]
9	2½	Gilbert Cos	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
31⅛	9½	Gilbert Flex	93	24	24¼	23¾	24	[illegible]
13⅞	5⅝	Gladding Cp	97	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
10⅝	4⅞	Glasrock Prd	14	7⅜	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	[illegible]
13¾	5⅛	Glen Ger .18f	10	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
15¾	11¼	GlenDlsB .40	2	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
28½	23	GlobeSec Sys	3	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	4½	Goodway	18	5	5	4¾	5	[illegible]
9⅞	6½	Gorin Str .50	2	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	[illegible]
9¼	3⅝	Gould Inc wt	25	6¾	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
7⅛	2⅛	Granger As	14	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	[illegible]
22¼	7⅝	Granite Mgt	7	9⅛	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	[illegible]

All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$13,000,000

Florida Telephone Corporation

7⅞% First Mortgage Bonds, Series S due January 1, 2001

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HIGH TECHNOLOGY SENIOR EXECUTIVE

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If interested, please reply to: Box D-3,335 Herald Tribune, Paris, so that discussions can be held in Europe or U.S.

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20½	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+
11⅝	5⅛	Gray Mfg	6	7½	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	1½	GreatAm Ind	36	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+
6⅛s	2⅝	Gt Basin Pet	25	3⅝	3½s	3¼	3½	+
15¾	6⅛	Gt Lak Chem	140	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+
6¼	3	Gt Lake Rec	2	5	5	5	5	+
21¾	12½	Greenm .29t	40	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	—
15⅝	6¼	Greer Hyd	12	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+
14⅛	5	Greyh C .20e	37	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
34g4	21⅜	GRI Corp .16	20	33¾	34	32¾	32¾	—1
16⅝	12¼	Griesdck .45g	6	16⅝	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+
10⅞	5⅛	GrowChm .32	13	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+
7⅛	2⅞	Gruen Ind	17	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
5	2	GSC Enterp	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	2½	GTI Corp	28	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
42¾	25	Guardian Ind	5	38¾	38¾	38	38	—
31⅞	18⅝	Guar MI .74g	28	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+
25⅞	8⅛	Guardon Ind	338	19	20	18½	20	+1
21⅝	12⅛	Gulf Can .60	7	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	
		GulfCan fn.60	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
5½	1⅝	Gulf St Land	2	3	3	3	3	+
6½	2⅝	Gulf Wind wt	91	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	

H

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13¾	7¼	HallsMtr .10g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
14¾	5⅝	Hamilton Cos	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+
12⅞	5	Hampsh Des	40	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	
8	3¾	Hampt Sh .32	10	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½	
27⅞	17⅞	Harland .17a	7	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	—
21¾	12⅝	Harnischfr 1	9	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	—
13	8¼	HartAlfrd .40	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	—
23½	7⅜	Hartfld Zody	10	12¼	12¼	12	12	
13⅝	2¾	Harvard Ind	9	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—
12¾	3	Harvey Grp	27	6	6	5¾	6	+
8⅝	6	Hastings .20a	22	7¾	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+
14½	6¾	HealthM .60	2	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	—
34	15¾	Hecks Inc .16	8	32½	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	+
16⅛	3	Heinicke Inst	37	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	5	+
35¾	21½	HelenaRu .76	3	30	30	30	30	
14⅝	6	Her Mal .48e	23	14¼	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	
25⅛	6½	cHlShear .40	69	10¼	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	—
36¼	15⅝	Higbie Mf .80	4	28½	28½	28½	28½	—
9¾	6	Hillhavn .16	13	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—
80	22¼	Hilton Hot wt	2	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+
10	5⅝	Hipotronics	15	9¼	9½	9	9	—
4½	2⅝	Hofm Indust	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35⅞	25⅝	Hollingr 1.60	5	37	37	36¾	36¾	—
3½	1	Holly Corp	18	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
27¾	15½	Holoph 1.20a	6	27	27	27	27	
30¼	9⅛	HomeO A .50	30	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27½	—
29½	11½	HomeO B .50	5	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—
44¼	25⅝	Hormel 1.50	2	43⅞	43⅞	43¾	43¾	—
24⅝	10⅞	Horn Hardrt	1	18	18	18	18	+
19⅝	11½	Hoskins .80a	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
13⅛	8½	Hospital Affil	11	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	—
16⅝	6¾	Host Ent .23t	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+
34⅝	29	House Fabric	6	34	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	—
36	20¼	House Vis .44	9	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—
45½	39¼	Hubb pfB1.75	1	45	45	45	45	—
45⅞	34	Hubb pfA1.75	10	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	—
53½	42¾	Hudn&Man A	5	52½	52½	52½	52½	+
39⅝	33¼	HudB OG .50	507	38½	38⅝	38¼	38½	—
36⅞	7	Hudson Leas	18	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	—
14	6⅝	Huffman .60	9	13¾	14½	13¾	14⅛	+
16¾	6⅛	Husky Oil .15	58	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+
40½	21½	Huyck Co .48	22	33¾	34½	33¼	34	+
7	2⅜	Hycon Mfg	42	4	4½	4	4⅛	+
10¼	4⅝	Hydrometl	24	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+
38¾	9⅝	Hygrad Food	7	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—
52	28	HygrdFd pf 4	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—

I

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
28	14⅞	IdealToy 1t	116	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	—
21⅞	3¾	IHC Inc	11	5¼	5½	5	5¼	+
18¼	6	IllusWor Enc	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+
11⅛	4	IMC Magnet	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—
11	4⅝	ImocoGy .64t	11	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+
7	5 1-16	ImpChm .51e	6	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 9-16	—⅛
21½	13½	ImprlOil .50a	26	19	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+
12⅜	5½	Indian Hd wt	8	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
57	49	IndplsPL pf 4	z130	55½	56⅜	55	56⅜	+
14¾	10½	Inexco Oil	97	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+
15¼	5	InflightP .15t	26	6¼	6¼	6	6	—
8⅝	4⅛	Inland Credit	2	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
11½	5	Instron Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
17½	4⅝	Instrum Sys	48	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
15⅛	4¾	Int Controls	47	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—
6¼	1⅜	Int Cont A wt	35	3¼	3¼	3	3	—
37⅞	9⅝	In Protein .10	53	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1
13⅜	4¼	Int Stretch	174	12⅜	13	11½	12⅞	
13⅞	5½	Interphoto	26	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+
15¾	4¾	Interstate Un	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+
27⅜	9	Intersystm	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
41	20	InvDiv A 1.80	41	40½	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+
9⅞	5	InvDivB .45	34	9⅞	10	9¾	10	+
22½	8¾	Invt Fdg .60b	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+
12¾	6	Iroquois Ind	4	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9½	—
9¼	4¼	Irvin Indust	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
7	4½	ISC Ind	25	6	6¼	6	6¼	+

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1971

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
10694	Abitibi	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
125	Acklands	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2795	Albta GT	49½	49¼	49⅜	— ⅛
1058	Albta NG	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
525	Argus	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
1800	Argus pf C	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
2710	Atl Sug	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
5760	Bk Nova S	22½	21¾	22	
6093	Bell Tel	47⅞	47⅜	47¾	+ ¼
2450	B C Forest	23¾	23¼	23½	— ¾
21590	Block Bros	4.50	4.35	4.40	—.05
850	Burns	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
7275	Calg Pow	27½	27¼	27½	
315	Can Malt	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
930	Can Pack	19	19	19	
1775	Can Perm Mtg	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
1450	Cdn C Wrt	.86	.83	.85	—.01
2345	Cdn Hydro	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12770	Cdn Im Bk	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
18595	Cdn Ind Gas	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
170	Cdn Tire	29	28½	28½	— ½
100	Cdn Wsigh	11	11	11	+ ⅛
5600	Capital Div	1.40	1.35	1.40	+.10
2350	Chemcell	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
700	Colum Cel	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2550	Con Build	1.40	1.35	1.35	+.05
15880	Consum Gas	20½	20	20	
16500	Crush Int	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
150	Cygnus A	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
600	Cygnus B	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6315	Dom Stores	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
605	duPont Can	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
2825	Dylex Div	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
205	Emco	15	14	15	+ 1½
1322	Falcon	141	141	141	+1½
2250	Fam Play	11½	11¼	11½	
2000	Fed Grain	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
1455	Gen Dist Can	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
1759	Gt L Pap	21	20¼	20½	+ ¼
1125	Gy W Life	40	37½	40	+2
529	Greyhd Can	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
1250	Guar Trust	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4806	Gulf Can	20¼	20	20⅛	
2000	Hawk Sid	2.65	2.55	2.65	+.15
1482	Huron & Erie	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
14650	IAC Ltd	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ½
150	Indusmin	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
300	Inglis	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
2395	Inland Gas	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	— ½
8427	Int P Line	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
2325	Inv Grp A	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23009	Jockey Cl	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
360	Kaiser Resour	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3275	Labatt J	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
400	Lk Ont Cem	2.50	2.50	2.50	+.05
175	L Secord	10½	10½	10½	
1318	Loblaw A	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
2215	Loblaw B	5⅝	5½	5½	
2100	Loeb	4.15	4.05	4.10	
13100	MacM Bl	28	27½	27¾	
350	Metro Strs	35	35	35	+3
14063	Moore	35½	34⅝	35¼	+1
9795	Norend	31	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
20575	Nor Ctl G	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
2920	GSF Ind	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
3599	Oshawa A	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¾
803	Pembina	4¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
175	Petrofina	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1365	Rothmans	14	13¾	14	+ ½
1375	Scotts Rest	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5824	Shell Can A	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅞
4605	Simpsn Ltd	18⅛	18	18	
725	Slater Stl	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
17785	Steel Can	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+
60	Super Pet	45	44½	44½	— ½
100	Teledyn Can	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
2470	Texaco Can	28	27⅜	28	+ ½
1435	Thom Newspap	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
7160	Tor Dm Bk	19½	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
450	Trad Group	10½	10⅜	10½	
5329	Trans Can	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
6990	Trans Mt	20½	20¼	20¼	
1125	Un CarbCan	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
20995	Un Gas Can	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
50	Un O Can	43½	43¼	43¼	
500	Versatile	3.80	3.70	3.70	—.10
1255	Weldwood	18	17⅞	18	
2450	Westbn Intl	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
13455	Weston A	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ¼
725	White Pass	18	18	18	
	MINES				
2500	A Rouyn	.61	.60	.60	
5318	Beth Cop	14.25	13.50	13.75	—.50
500	Bralor	1.80	1.80	1.80	—.05
5100	Brun MS	4.80	4.70	4.80	+.05
1220	Camflo	2.60	2.55	2.55	+.04
25650	Can Tung	2.06	2.05	2.05	
1085	Cassiar	23.62	23.37	23.37	
2700	Chimaloy	1.59	1.54	1.55	—.04
12150	C Morris	2.07	2.02	2.04	+.03
5150	Conwst	9.90	9.80	9.85	—.05
1200	Copperf	1.73	1.70	1.70	
3280	Crgmt	9.00	8.50	8.65	—.35
9311	Denis	26.75	26.25	26.50	—.25
2100	Dickens	1.45	1.40	1.40	—.05
1000	Disc Mns	1.05	1.05	1.05	—.05
14710	East Sull	3.70	3.50	3.50	—.20
3575	Endako	13.62	13.25	13.37	—.12
550	Granisle	10.87	10.50	10.50	—.25
10900	Gunnar	1.62	1.57	1.57	+.02
1100	High Bel	3.20	2.90	3.20	+.30
682	Holling	37.50	37.50	37.50	+.25
1125	Int Hall	1.05	1.05	1.05	—.01
3100	Int Mogul	11.37	11.00	11.37	+.12
9310	Km Kotla	1.21	1.15	1.15	—.07
1587	Kerr Ad	10.12	10.00	10.12	
500	Labrad	35.50	35.50	35.50	
2350	L Dufft	12.87	12.75	12.75	
300	La Luz	6.00	6.00	6.00	
4700	Leitch	1.72	1.67	1.69	+.04
225	LL Lac	2.20	2.10	2.10	—.10
3600	Madeline	2.65	2.65	2.65	+.02
300	Madsen	.81	.81	.81	
1900	Mattag	24.25	23.75	24.00	—.12
2330	Newcon	6.10	5.85	6.10	+.25
6100	New Imp	1.81	1.80	1.80	—.05
2360	Opem	10.50	10.12	10.25	
1000	Orchan	3.70	3.60	3.70	+.15
502	Pamour	1.90	1.90	1.90	+.05
9155	Patino	28.25	27.75	28.25	+.50
2456	Pine Pt	30.00	29.50	29.50	—.37
1000	Placer	34.00	33.50	34.00	+1.00
9100	Rayrock	1.36	1.31	1.35	+.03
12885	Sherritt	17.75	17.50	17.62	—.12
100	Silvfld	1.80	1.80	1.80	—.20
1300	Siscoe	1.84	1.80	1.80	—.04
1100	Stanrock	.67	.67	.67	+.01
16020	Steep R	2.95	2.75	2.78	—.17
7120	Sullivan	3.90	3.70	3.70	—.20
350	Teck A	6.25	6.25	6.25	
11150	Tribag	1.00	.96	.97	—.03
200	Un Keno	5.10	5.10	5.10	—.05
1000	Upp Can	1.90	1.90	1.90	—.10
7125	W Mines	3.70	3.50	3.60	—.10
900	Willroy	1.19	1.17	1.17	—.01
2715	Yk Bear	4.85	4.75	4.75	—.05
	OILS & GAS				
3930	Alminex	5.85	5.75	5.85	
16740	B P Oil	5.90	5.80	5.80	—.05
2395	Can Del	12.62	12.37	12.37	—.12
1000	Clark C	2.65	2.55	2.55	—.10
3300	Dynam	1.25	1.20	1.25	+.03
550	Gt Plain	32.00	32.00	32.00	
2400	Nat Petro	3.15	3.05	3.10	—.05
7050	Num OG	8.20	7.85	8.00	—.20
11750	Permo	.71	.67	.67	—.03
800	Petrol	1.40	1.40	1.40	
4900	Place G	1.23	1.21	1.21	—.03
12335	Ranger	14.75	14.00	14.25	+.25
5900	Spooner	1.98	1.91	1.91	+.01
4600	W Decal	6.45	6.30	6.30	—.15

Total sales 2,562,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12100	Algoma	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¾
231	Asbestos	33⅞	33½	33½	
16558	Bank Mont	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
1100	Brinco	5½	5⅜	5½	
168	Can Cement	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
200	Can Simship	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
290	CAE Ind	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
1675	Cdn Indust	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
590	Cdn Int Pow	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
2000	Con Bath	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
1160	Dom Text	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
3280	Imasco	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
700	Ivaco	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
1460	Jam P Svc	.35	.35	.35	+.02
1420	Laur Fin	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3900	Molson A	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
2000	Molson B	16½	16½	16½	
300	Mill Trust	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
100	Morse Rob A	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
175	Phoenix Cn O	6.10	6.10	6.10	+.05
2550	Power Cp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1602	Price Co	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
1512	Royal Bank	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
62	Royal Trst	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
1278	Steinberg A	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
1250	Velcro Ind	20½	20	20	— ½
4200	Zellers	14	13¾	14	+ ¼

Total sales 1,108,400 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8½-81	96½	97½
Aerop Paris 9-85	104½	105½
Am Brands 8-81	100½	101½
Amoco 6¾-85	94½	95½
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	105¼	106¼
Autoroutes 9⅝-76	105½	106½
BancoObras 7½-7	95¾	96¾
BeatFoods 9-85	105½	106½
Bendix 8-77	100	101
Borg Warn 8-79	100	101
BP 6¾-78	95½	96½
Cabot 8¾-75	103¾	104¾
Cabot 9½-80	106¾	107¾
Can Safe 8¾-75	102¾	103¾
Celanese 6¾-82	91½	92½
Chevron 7-80	96½	97½
Chrysler 7-84	87¼	90¼
CNA Overs 9-75	104¾	105¾
ContOil 9½-85	109	109
Cont Oil 7-80	97	98
Cont Tele 9-82	105	106
Copen City 8-84	97½	101½
Copen City 9-85	102	103
Copen Tel 9-85	103¾	104¾
Courtaulds 9-82	104¼	105¼
Courtaulds 9¼-85	105	106
CutlerHam 7½-80	96	97
DeBeers 6½-82	90	91½
Denmark 9-82	105¼	106¼
Denmark 9¼-85	103½	104½
EIB 8¾-75	104¾	105¾
Erap 9-82	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 8¾-75	103½	104½
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
Eriksberg 6¾-82	90	91½
Esso 8¾-75	106¾	107¾
Esso 9-85	103¼	109½
Ford 8-81	101¼	102¼
GDF 9-85	105	106
GenMills 7-80	94½	95½
Hambros 9½-85	104¾	105¾
Hamersley 9½	104½	105½
Hawker Sid 9-75	100	101
Honda 7½-81	94½	95½
Honeywell 6-81	87¾	88¾
Intl Income Fd	945	965
I S E 9-85	105¼	106¼
Ireland 9-85	102¾	103¾
Kawasaki 7¾-73	100¼	101¼
Marriott 9¾-75	104¼	105¼
MassFerg 9-82	102¼	103¼
Mexico 7-82	87	88
Miles 8¾-75	103½	104½
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	100	101
Mobil Int 7-86	95	96
Monsanto 8¾-85	104¼	105¼
Montagu tr 9¼-85	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9-85	104¼	105¼
Nabisco 6½-82	94½	95½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	102¾	103¾
N.Zealand 7-76	99	100
NipponEl 7½-81	94¾	95¾
NovaScotia 9-85	104½	105½
Oslo 7¼-73	101	102
Oslo 9-75	105½	106½
Oslo 9-85	103¼	104¼
OtisElev 8¾-85	103	104
Péchiney 9-85	102½	103½
PhilipsF 6-81	90½	91½
Portugal 6⅞-77	97½	99
Proct&G 6½-82	92½	93½
QuebecCity 9-82	103½	104½
QuebecHyd8-74/79	100¾	101¾
QuebecHyd9¼-85	105	106
QuebecProv 9-85	103½	104½
Queensland 9-82	104½	105½
Renault 6¾-82	88½	89½
SFE 9-78	102¼	103¼
Shell 6½-79	94	95
Siemens 9-85	105	106
SiraKvina 9-85	104	105
Sumitomo 7¾-73	100¾	101¾
Tal 6¾-85	89	90½
Transocean 8¾-7	105	106
Transocean 7-80	95½	96½
Transocean 8-84	99	100
Transocean 9-85	105¾	106¾
TRW 7¼-83	93¾	94¾
Uniroyal 6¼-82	89	90
UnitMerch 9-82	101½	102½

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9⅝-75	97½	98½
ENEL 8-80	99	99½
GeneralCa 9½-80	98½	99
Insilco 10% 80	93½	99
Pepsi 9½-80	98⅝	99⅝
Argentine 9⅝-77	97¾	98½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	74	75
Amoco 5½-84	91½	92½
Apco 6-89	92	93
Alusuisse 4¾-87	89	89
Amer Can 4¾-88	88	89
AmTob 5¾-88	121¾	122¼
Asahi 6¼-84	94½	96½
Ashland 5-88	85¾	86¾
Beat Foods 7¼-90	110	111
Chevron 5-88	95½	96½
Chesebr 6¼-84	103	104
Chrysler 4¾-88	70	71
Chrysler 5-88	74½	75½
Conf Yale 5½-88	105¾	106¾
CumminsInt 5-88	102	103
EquityF 5¼-89	71¾	72¾
EastKodak 4½-88	96	97
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	100½	101½
Firestone 5-88	96¼	97¼
Ford 5-83	92½	93½
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	104½	105½
GenElec 4¼-85	90¼	91¼
GenFoods 4⅝-82	102¼	103¼
Gillette 4¾-82	88½	89½
Hitachi 6¼-84	92½	94
Holiday Inns 8-85	110	111
Honeywell 5-83	102	103
I.S.E. 5-88	102¼	103¼
I.S.E 6¼-89	103	104
Itoh 6½-89	95½	97
J. Logan 4¾-83	93	94
W.Kidde 5-89	77½	79½
Komatsu 6⅛-84	95	96½
Kubota 6½-84	95	96½
Leasco 5-83	65½	66½
Leasco Int 5-89	60	61
LTV 5-88	36	37
MarMidland 5-88	101	102
Michelin 6-85	104½	105½
Miles 4¾-93	90	91
Mitsubishi 7-85	97½	99
Mitsub Shoji 7½-8	103½	104½
Mitsui 6½-83	125	129
Motorola 4½-83	87½	88½
MurphyOil 5-89	83	84
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	101
Owens Ill 5-77	102	103
PanAm 5¼-88	81½	82½
Penny J.C. 6-89	107	108
Pepsico 4½-81	114½	115½
PhilMor 4¾-89	129	130
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	95	96
R.C.A. 5-88	87¼	90¼
Revlon 4⅜-83	103¼	104¼
ReynoldsM 5-88	85	86
Searle 4¼-88	107½	109¼
Texaco 4½-88	86	87
Toshiba 6½-1985	87	89½
20th Cent. 5-87	63	64
Tyco 5-84	53¾	54¾
Union Carb 4¾-85	90¾	91¼
UtahIntl 5¾-83	143¾	144¾
WardFoods 5¾-88	76	77
WarnLam 4½-88	118	119

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.58	92.53	107.58
Previous	98.50	92.33	107.26

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.03	2.22
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.10	6.68
Incom	3.95	4.32
Insur	8.30	9.10
Advisrs	5.34	5.73
Aetna Fd	9.51	10.39
Affiliatd	7.17	7.76
Afutre	8.02	8.02
All Am F	.71	.78
Allstate	10.31	11.09
Alpha Fd	11.04	12.07
Amcap	6.04	6.60
Am Bus	3.31	3.59
Am Dvln	10.39	11.36
Am Eqty	4.88	5.33
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.01	8.75
Incme	9.25	10.11
Invest	8.70	9.51
Specl	8.49	
Stock	8.78	9.60
Am Grth	6.42	7.02
Am Inv	5.35	5.35
Am Mut	9.00	9.84
AmN Gth	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	7.93	8.69
Grwth	10.59	11.61
Incme	8.02	8.79
Fd Inv	8.63	9.46
Vent	39.20	42.96
Associa	1.30	1.42
Astron	4.31	4.71
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.45	5.92
Fund B	7.52	8.17
Stock	5.84	6.38
Sci Cp	4.39	4.77
Babson	8.94	8.94
Bayrck	8.34	9.11
Beacon	13.36	13.36
Berg Knt	8.30	8.30
Berk Gth	5.91	6.46
Blair Fd	6.03	6.59
Bondstk	6.06	6.62
Boston St	7.95	8.69
Bost Fdn	10.96	11.98
Boston	8.41	9.19
Brwn Fd	3.59	3.92
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.90	15.22
Candn	19.25	21.08
Divid	3.60	3.94
NatW S	10.40	11.40
NY Vnt	14.69	16.09
BusM Fd	6.46	7.08
CG Fd	9.08	9.82
Capamr	7.74	8.48
Capit Inv	3.33	3.64
Capit Shr	6.26	6.86
Cent Shr	11.82	12.92
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.42	12.48
Com St	1.64	1.79
Grwth	4.88	5.33
Incom	7.52	8.22
Specl	1.66	1.81
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.46	7.06
Fund	8.71	9.52
Frnt	75.43	78.78
Shrhd	10.69	11.68
Specl	8.65	9.41
Chemcl	17.36	18.97
Colonial:		
Equty	3.88	4.24
Fund	10.71	11.70
Grwth	5.86	6.40
Incom	9.79	10.70
Vent	4.57	4.99
Col Grth	12.32	12.32
ComS Bd	4.84	5.26
Cwlth AB	1.36	1.47
Cwlth C	1.68	1.82
Comp As	9.08	9.95
Compet	6.61	7.24
Comp Bd	9.18	9.98
Comp Fd	9.67	10.51
Comstk	4.07	4.45
Concord	unavail	
Consol In	11.25	1.62

	Bid	Ask
Contl Ml	7.79	7.79
Cont Gth	9.00	9.09
Corp Ld	14.65	16.09
Cnty Cap	12.07	13.04
Crn WDiv	5.82	6.36
Crn WDal	6.63	7.25
deVgh M	65.31	65.31
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.67	12.75
Delwr	12.36	13.51
Delta	6.77	7.40
Dodg Cox	14.53	14.53
Drexel	13.18	13.18
Dreyf Fd	11.74	12.87
Dreyf Lv	12.91	14.15
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.62	10.51
Grwth	11.52	12.59
Incom	6.06	6.62
Specl	8.22	8.98
Stock	13.10	14.32
Eberst	13.23	14.46
Egret	12.19	13.25
Emrg Sc	5.60	6.12
Energy	12.22	12.22
Entprse	6.00	6.56
Equity	8.85	9.67
Equt Gth	8.60	9.42
Equt Pro	3.77	4.13
Fairfd	9.62	10.51
Farm Bu	9.77	9.77
Fid Dest	6.82	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	11.57	12.64
Essex	12.79	13.96
Evrst	12.86	14.05
Fidel	15.47	16.91
Purtn	10.11	11.05
Salem	5.04	5.51
Trend	22.30	24.37
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.03	4.42
Indust	3.69	4.05
Incom	5.72	6.26
Vent	4.03	4.41
FstF Va	10.66	11.65
Fstln Dis	7.39	8.10
Fst InGth	8.35	9.15
Fst InStk	9.07	9.94
Fst Multi	8.64	8.78
Fst Nat	7.23	7.90
Fst Siera	42.08	46.14
Flet Cap	5.93	
Flet Fnd	5.39	
Fla Gth	5.49	6.00
Fnd Gth	4.26	4.65
Founders Group:		
Grwth	14.06	15.37
Incom	12.91	14.11
Mutal	8.29	9.02
Specl	8.67	9.48
Foursq	9.78	10.69
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.02	8.79
Grwth	5.94	6.51
Util	6.68	7.32
Incom	2.12	2.32
Freedm	8.22	9.01
Fd. frMut	9.80	9.80
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.14	9.99
Impac	7.35	8.03
Ind Trd	11.92	13.03
Pilot	6.98	7.63
Fund Am	8.56	9.38
Gatewy	8.14	8.80
Gen Sec	9.67	9.67
Gibraltr	6.74	6.81
Group Sec:		
Apex F	7.48	8.18
Com St	12.61	13.79
GrthFd A	7.82	8.55
Grth Ind	18.89	18.89
Guardn	25.01	25.01
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.46	4.88
Gth	7.18	7.85
Harbor	8.09	8.84
Hartwll	11.66	11.66
H&C Lev	9.48	9.48
Hedb Gor	7.58	7.58
Hedge	10.47	11.47
Heritge	2.16	2.36
H Mann	14.94	15.56
Hubsmn	3.33	3.64
ICM Finl	7.41	8.12
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.90	4.26
Incom	4.29	4.69
Tr shrs	11.89	12.97
Tr unit	3.20	
Imp Cap	8.90	9.73
Imp Gth	6.81	7.44

	B.	Ask
Inc FdB	6.89	7.55
Indepnd	5.91	6.48
Indstry	4.76	5.22
INTGN	8.67	9.37
Inv CoA	12.80	13.99
Inv Guid	8.50	8.50
Inves Bos	11.92	13.03
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.07	4.44
Mut	9.58	10.39
Prog	3.95	4.29
Stock	18.42	20.02
Select	9.04	9.72
Var Py	6.85	7.45
Inv Resh	4.51	4.93
Istel	20.01	20.63
Ivy	7.72	7.72
J Hncock	7.50	8.15
Johnstn	20.04	20.04
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	9.03	9.90
Cus B1	18.99	19.82
Cus B2	19.59	21.38
Cus B4	8.35	9.15
Cus K1	7.70	8.41
Cus K2	4.76	5.21
Cus S1	17.70	19.31
Cus S2	10.14	11.07
Cus S3	7.44	8.13
Cus S4	4.26	4.66
Polar	3.41	3.74
Knickb	6.97	7.63
Knick Gt	8.50	9.31
Lex Grth	8.77	9.59
Lex Rsch	15.13	16.54
Liberty	5.79	6.33
Life Stk	5.27	5.76
Life Inv	7.53	8.23
Linc Nat	10.00	10.93
Ling	4.27	4.67
Loomis Sayles:		
Caned	32.51	32.51
Capit	10.54	10.54
Mut	13.72	13.72
Luth Bro	11.66	12.74
Magna In	8.59	9.39
Manhtn	4.85	5.30
Mkt Grth	6.10	6.10
Mass Fd	10.82	11.86
Mass Inc	15.05	16.45
Mass Gth	11.35	12.93
Mass Tr	13.69	14.96
Mates	3.75	3.75
Mathers	12.67	32.67
MidA Mu	5.76	5.64
Moody Cp	11.73	12.82
Moody's	12.82	14.01
MIF Fd	8.60	9.30
MIF Gth	5.13	5.55
MuUS Gv	10.87	11.04
Mu OmG	5.27	5.73
Mu Omln	10.26	11.15
Mut Shrs	15.24	15.24
Mut Trst	1.97	1.97
NEA Mut	9.91	10.11
Nat Ind	10.33	10.33
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.62	11.61
Bond	4.98	5.44
Divid	4.21	4.60
Grwth	8.97	9.80
Pf Stk	7.06	7.72
Incom	5.14	5.62
Stock	8.07	48.82
Nel Grth	8.63	9.43
Neuw Cet	5.17	5.65
Neuw Fd	9.81	9.81
New Wld	12.62	13.69
Newton	14.28	15.61
Nich Strg	11.71	11.71
Noreast	15.27	15.27
Ocngph	6.86	6.86
Omega	5.94	6.06
100 Fd	13.64	14.91
101 Fd	9.16	10.01
One WmS	14.18	14.18
O'Neil	11.08	11.08
Opp AIM	10.56	11.54
Pace Fnd	7.31	7.99
Paul Rev	7.77	8.49
Penn Sq	7.97	7.97
Pa Mut	4.19	4.18
Phila	13.67	14.98
Pilgrim	9.14	9.99
Pine St	11.45	11.45
Plon Ent	6.75	7.38
Plon Fnd	11.60	12.63
Plan Inv	10.42	11.39
Pllgrth	12.32	13.46
Price Funds:		
Grwth	23.23	23.23
N Era	9.62	9.62

	Bid	Ask
N Hor	24.27	24.27
Pro Fund	9.83	9.83
Pro Portf	6.94	7.59
Provdnt	4.57	4.99
Prud Sys	9.88	10.79
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.32	8.00
Georg	13.75	15.03
Grth	9.62	10.51
Incom	7.87	8.60
Invest	7.12	7.73
Vista	7.86	8.59
Voyag	6.38	6.97
Revere	9.78	10.69
Rinfret	14.80	15.25
Rosenth	6.06	6.62
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Specl	31.81	31.81
Com St	9.68	9.68
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.15	3.44
Invest	7.75	8.47
Ultra	6.52	47.13
Selec Am	9.34	10.10
Se SpecS	14.94	16.33
Sentl Gth	8.15	8.86
Sham Fd	9.80	9.80
Shear Ap	27.79	30.37
Sh Dean	17.18	17.18
Side	9.21	10.09
Sigma Funds:		
Captl	8.39	9.17
Invest	11.16	12.20
Trust	8.95	9.78
Smith B	9.16	9.16
Svst Inv	8.90	9.62
Swinv Gt	6.47	6.99
Sover Inv	12.94	14.16
Spectra	6.37	6.99
StFrm Gt	4.65	4.65
State St	43.74	43.99
Steedman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.43	43.81
Fiduc	6.54	47.17
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	18.74	8.74
Cap Op	8.27	8.27
Stock	13.01	3.01
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	6.75	7.40
Sumit	9.81	10.75
Tech	7.13	7.77
Syncr Gt	8.79	9.61
TMR Ap	11.30	12.35
Teachrs	9.74	10.15
Technol	3.70	4.04
Temp Gt	unavail	
Towr MR	5.02	5.49
Tran Cap	7.27	7.98
Trav Eq	9.62	10.51
Tudor Fd	11.53	2.66
TwnC Gt	2.85	3.12
TwnC Inc	3.94	4.32
Unif Mut	9.63	10.52
Unifd	9.40	10.27
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.25	14.48
Nat Inv	7.13	7.79
Un Cap	9.16	10.01
Whteh	12.19	13.32
United Funds:		
Accm	6.85	7.51
Incom	13.05	14.30
Scien	7.19	7.88
Vang	8.65	9.49
UFd Can	7.16	7.83
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.06	6.64
Incom	5.00	5.49
Spl Sit	5.00	5.48
VncеS spl	7.90	8.63
Vandrbt	6.59	7.20
Vangd	4.24	4.63
Var IndP	4.77	5.19
Viking	6.07	6.60
WallSt In	9.63	10.52
Wash Mu	12.61	13.78
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	18.83	20.03
Ivest	14.94	16.33
Morg	9.93	10.85
Techv	7.68	
Trust	11.00	12.02
Wellsl	12.25	13.39
Wellm	11.47	12.56
Windr	9.74	0.64
West Ind	5.99	6.55
Wincp Fd	4.86	5.31
Winfield	3.98	4.35
Wisc Fd	6.42	7.01
Worth	2.71	2.71
Zeigler	9.96	10.89

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 19, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. d—daily. w—weekly. r—regularly. i—irregularly.

(l) AAAA Fund $11.00
(d) A.F.C.A $12.27
(w) A.G.P Fund $12.15
(l) AGRI-Fund $4.70
(d) A.I.I Growth Fund SF36.30
(w) Alexander Fund $8.53
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd. $8.61
(w) Am. Inc Prop. S.&S. $8.82
(l) Amitalia Fund $9.15
(w) Ampro Fund $11.02
(w) Anchor Australian Fd $3.22
(w) Anchor Australian Tr. 15/7d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust 9/10d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust B. 8/3d
(w) Anchor Wall St. Fd. $4.48
(w) Apollo Fund $25.94
(w) Apollo Fund S.A. $11.44
(w) Aries Fund N.V. $36.17†
(l) Atlantic Exempt Fd. 16/6½d
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $8.54
(w) Austrin Selection Fd. $8.46
(w) Browninvest $21.35
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd. $0.69+
(l) Cameta Fund N.V. $10.09
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$13.55
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. Can.$4.54

CAPITAL GROWTH:
— (d) Cap Growth Fd $4.54
— (d) Cap Gr.R'l Est. Fd. $11.24
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr. Bah.$7.23
(w) Capital International $10.75
(w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.28
(d) Caribico N.V "B" Sh. $9.48
(d) Caribico/warrant "B" $75.77
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $849.70
(l) Combined Inves Fd $621.46
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs $6.48
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs $9.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.48

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds SF102.00
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l SF101.50
(l) Crosby Fund S.A. $7.85
(w) D.G.C. $48.18
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $8.83
(d) Delta Multifund $10.00
(d) Diamond Grth $2.87
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd $11.65
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust $9.73
(w) E.M.I.F S.A. $9.49
(w) Euro-America Fund $7.00
(d) Eurunion $34.76
(d) Exec. Fund Canada $6.31
(d) Exec. Growth Fund $6.28
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $11.46
(l) Fidelity Pacific Fund $7.46
(d) Fiducem BF1,238
(d) Finance Union $9.81

FINANCIERS INT'L:
— (w) Aus Pac. Ext. Fd. $10.00
— (w) I.P.M.A. $10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc. $5.13
(w) First Amer. Investment $11.01
(w) First/Fund $11.03

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust $7.73
— (w) Int'l Min &Petr.Fd. $10.30
— (d) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd Bah.$9.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fd. $21.45
(w) First Security Cap Fd $86.13
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $4.50
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $10.58
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd. $29.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF23.58
(l) Foreign Exchange Fd. $10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A $908.80
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A. $896.80
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF132.89
(w) Fortune Fund $3.43
(d) Frontier Growth Fund $7.12
(w) Frontier Trust $9.31

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US) $3.67
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling Aus.$5.06
— (w) Real Estate Fund Aus.$6.82
(d) Galaxy Fund $6.18
(d) Geneva F & T NAV $5.36
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv. $5.92

GRAMCO FUNDS:
— (d) USIF Real Estate $7.65**
— (d) US/Italia (50-50) $5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund Can.$5.96
(w) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l $5.36
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. $7.61
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV $8.674
(w) Hedged Investors $11.270
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet $23.10

ICO GROUP FUNDS:
— (d) Int. Commod. Inv. $6.28
— (d) West Aust'lian Min. $16.78
— (d) International Bank $10.12
(d) ICOFUND $9.28

ICT FUNDS:
— (d) The Dollar Fund $10.40
— (d) Realstock $10.45
— (d) Fund of New York $8.42
— (d) Fund of Nations $8.43
(l) INP Art Corporation $11.41
(w) INGROW $23.82

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— (d) Am. Dynamics F. $10.29
— (d) Neckermann Fund DM23.85
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd. $7.47

I.O.S. FUNDS:
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l Can.$11.93
— (d) Commonw.Leverage Can.$3.02
— (d) IOS International Can.$4.92
— (d) Fonditalia $10.28
— (d) Fund of Funds $7.81*
— (d) FOF Sterling £1.12.2
— (d) I.I.T $6.59
— (d) Investors Fonds DM17.89
— (d) IOS Growth Fund $7.94
— (d) IOS Regent Fund $8.40
— (d) IOS Venture Can.$3.56
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) $7.67
— (d) Australian FOF Aus.$9.17
(l) Interfinanza S.A. Trust $10.00
(d) Interfix $107.13
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.81
(d) Interitalia Lire7,483
(w) Intermarket Fund I. $112.22
(w) Int'l Income Fund $924.35*
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd. $33.25
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd DM1,116.07
(l) Int. Whiskey Fund $2.70
(l) Interest Growth Fund $5.05
(l) Intervest R'l Est. Fd. $9.71
(d) Investpool Can. Realty Can.$10.86

(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd. $[illegible]
(r) Japan Growth Fund $[illegible]
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $[illegible]
(d) Japan Selection Fund $[illegible]
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,[illegible]
(d) Kryes R'l Estate Fund $5.[illegible]
(w) Keyfund $9.[illegible]
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd $10.[illegible]
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd. $9.[illegible]
(d) Lafayette Associates $26.[illegible]
(w) Lake Shore Fund $50.[illegible]
(l) Leverage Cap. Holdings $16.[illegible]
(w) Luxfund $19.[illegible]
(d) M & G Island Fund 13[illegible]
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A $78.[illegible]
(d) Midas GoldFd(1,025 oz) $3[illegible]
(l) Multinat'l Acquisitions $8.[illegible]
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd. $15.[illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $5[illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $9[illegible]
(l) New World R'l Estate $10[illegible]
(l) N.A.M.F $77[illegible]
(l) Nippon Fund $13[illegible]
(w) Nordiska Fund $8.[illegible]
(w) Nor Amer. Inv Fund $7.[illegible]
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund $12[illegible]
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc. $3[illegible]
(r) Orbit-American $5.[illegible]
(l) Pacific Group of Funds $5[illegible]
(w) Pacific Inv Fund $3.[illegible]
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd. $19.[illegible]

PAN AMER MUTUAL FUNDS:
— (d) Pan Am Growth Fd $5.[illegible]
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd $2.[illegible]
— (d) Pan Am Spec Fd. $7.[illegible]
— (d) Real Estate Equities $18.[illegible]
(l) Par Fund $10.85
(w) Performance Group Fd $1.[illegible]
(w) Prime Americas Fund $16.[illegible]
(w) Pyramid (CMC) $17.[illegible]
(d) Rebeco I $26.[illegible]
(d) Rebeco II $38.[illegible]
(d) Renta Fund LF2,3[illegible]
(w) Resort Fund $11.[illegible]
(w) Roosevelt Fund $10.[illegible]

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $12.[illegible]
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $12.[illegible]
— (d) Global Fund $6.[illegible]
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund $7.[illegible]
(l) Security Growth Fund $11.[illegible]
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd $10.[illegible]
(d) Selective Capital Fund $1[illegible]
(w) SEFRO $[illegible]

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd $9.[illegible]
— (d) Share Realty Fund $10.[illegible]
— (w) Shareholders Excal $[illegible]
— (d) Enterprise Fund $[illegible]
— (d) Harbor Fund $[illegible]

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. $[illegible]
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $[illegible]
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF7.[illegible]
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd $13.[illegible]
— (d) Invest Selection Fd $[illegible]
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund LF[illegible]
(l) So African Int'l Fund Bah.$.8[illegible]
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. $12.[illegible]
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd $213.[illegible]
(w) S.&P Dollar Fund $4.[illegible]
(w) S.&P HempsteadCo.Ltd $1[illegible]
(w) S &P Jardine Jap Fd. $[illegible]
(l) S.&P Monit. Co. Ltd. $[illegible]
(w) S.&P Sterling Fund $[illegible]
(w) Star Fund $10.[illegible]
(l) Suez Amer. Risk Capital $10.[illegible]

SWISS BANK CORPORATION SWISS CREDIT BANK:
— (d) Europa-Valor SF1[illegible]
— (d) Intervalor SF10[illegible]
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF22[illegible]
(r) Talent Global Fund SF10[illegible]
(w) Target Offshore 14/[illegible]
(l) Terrafund Limited $4.[illegible]
(l) The Commodity Fund $[illegible]
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V. $[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV $15.[illegible]
(l) Tokyo Valor $[illegible]
(l) T.N.R.E $125.[illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund $8.[illegible]
(l) Tyndall Bermuda Fund 20/[illegible]
(l) Tyndall Inter. Fund 13/[illegible]
(l) Tyndall Overseas Fd. $1.[illegible]

UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh. SF71.[illegible]
— (d) Bond Invest. SF11[illegible]
— (d) Burit Eu. sh. Bid SF15[illegible]
— (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. Bid SF10[illegible]
— (d) Globinvest Bid SF9[illegible]
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid SF7[illegible]
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid SF23[illegible]
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid SF150.[illegible]

UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM2[illegible]
— (d) Europafonds DM4[illegible]
— (d) Unifonds DM2[illegible]
— (d) Unirenta DM4[illegible]
(l) U.K.I.T. $10.[illegible]
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.[illegible]

USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd. $1.[illegible]
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd. $10.[illegible]
— (w) USI Venture Fund $5.[illegible]
— (w) Euro-Am. R'lEst.Fd. $16.[illegible]
— (w) Fund of Nations $11.[illegible]
— (w) The Lion Plan $1.[illegible]
(w) U.S Income Properties $10.[illegible]
(w) U.S Land Fund $5.[illegible]
(d) U.S Trust Inv Fund $11.[illegible]
(d) Universal Fund SF12[illegible]
(w) Univers Bk Stock Fd. $18.[illegible]
(d) Univ Bond Select SF107.[illegible]
(d) Victory Fund S.A. $10.[illegible]
(d) Washington Associates $27.[illegible]
(w) Western Growth Fd. $7.[illegible]
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A $4.[illegible]
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $1076.[illegible]
(w) World Insur Stock Fd $14.[illegible]
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd. $16.[illegible]
(w) Worldwide Securities $38.[illegible]
(w) Worldwide Special $9.[illegible]
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund $9.[illegible]
(w) Zodiac Fund $7.[illegible]

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-div[illegible] dend; † — New; NA — Not availabl[illegible]; LF — Luxem[illegible] BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss fran[illegible]; + — Offer price; a — Asked.
**For the time being no new sal[illegible] or redemptions of present holdin[illegible] will be accepted for these funds.

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	6½	Itel Corp	74	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
	1⅛	ITI Corp	25	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		J-K						
	3½	Jaclyn .05g	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
	13	Jamewy .43t	6	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅜
	9⅞	Jeannette Gl	9	22¾	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
	6	Jeff Lak Pet	3	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
	8½	Jeffersn Strs	25	11¾	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
	3	Jervis Corp	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
	2	Jetronic Ind	29	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
	32¼	John Pd .07g	10	32	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅜
	8	JS Industries	18	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	6½	Jupiter Cp	32	9¼	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Kaiser In .38t	133	14	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ½
	3⅛	Kalvex .25f	29	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	3½	Kane Mill wt	71	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
	14	Kaneb PL .80	3	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
	9	Kauf Brd wt	56	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
	5	Kavanau	19	5¾	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅞
	2½	Kay Jwly	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	8½	Kenton .32	60	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
	7¼	Ketchm .30b	5	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	
	16⅝	Kewanee .90	1	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
	30	Kewanee pf 2	2	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
	3⅝	Key Co	21	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	5¾	Keyst In .40	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	4	Kilemb 1.50e	28	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
	2	Kin Ark Corp	48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	King Radio	22	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Kingsford .16	25	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
	22½	KingsLaf 1.60	4	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¾
	4½	Kinny pfC .05	538	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
	12½	Kirby Ind .36	28	25¾	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
	6	Kit Mfg	11	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
	3½	KleerVu Ind	38	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
18¼		Kleinerts	1	26	26	26	26	— ¼
	9½	Knott Hot .60	9	14	14⅛	14	14	
	12½	Kollmrgn .40	24	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
	8⅞	Kysor Ind .40	6	14⅛	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		L						
	3	LaBarge Inc	27	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Lafay Radio	40	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
	4	LAiglon Appl	24	6	6	5⅞	6	
	2⅞	Lake Shore	14	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	12⅝	LaMaur .36	6	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
	1⅞	Langley Cp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
	6⅝	LaPoint .20a	2	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
	19⅛	Larwin .48g	71	20½	20¾	20¼	20½	
	6½	LaSalle Delt	22	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅝	LaTour Bick	80	3	⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	9	LeaRonl .28	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	[illegible]
	6½	Leader Intl	23	9⅛	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ½
	3⅛	Leas Data wt	154	6⅛	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅝
	12	Lee Ent .20g	11	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛

All of these Notes have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE — S.F.E. LUXEMBOURG

U.S. $15,000,000

9 % Notes due January 1, 1978

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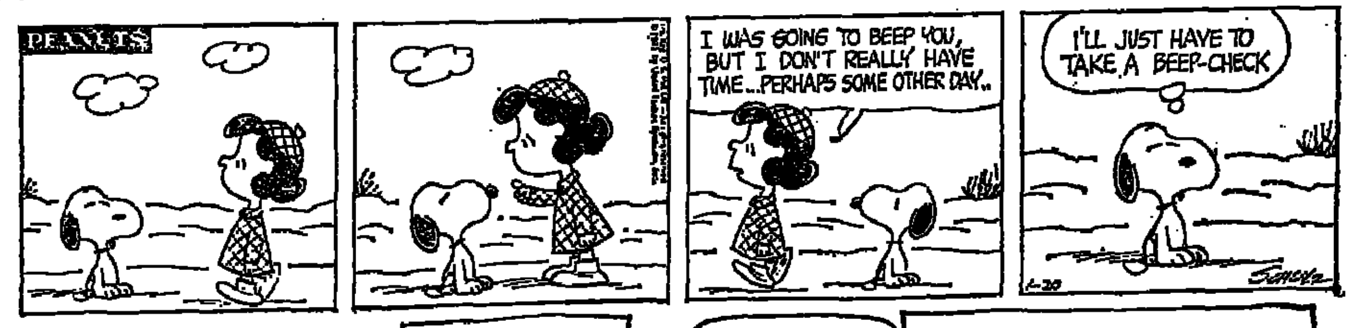
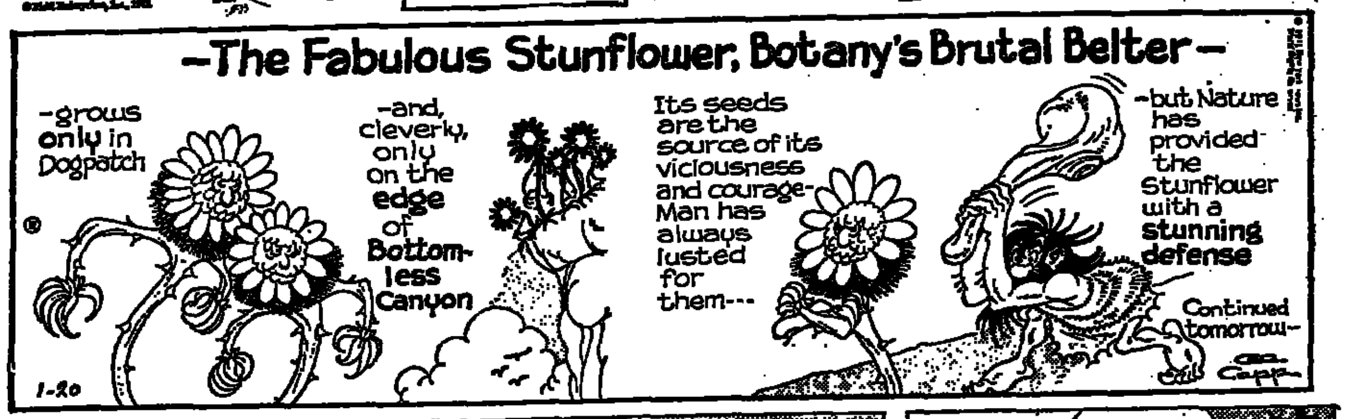
PEANUTS

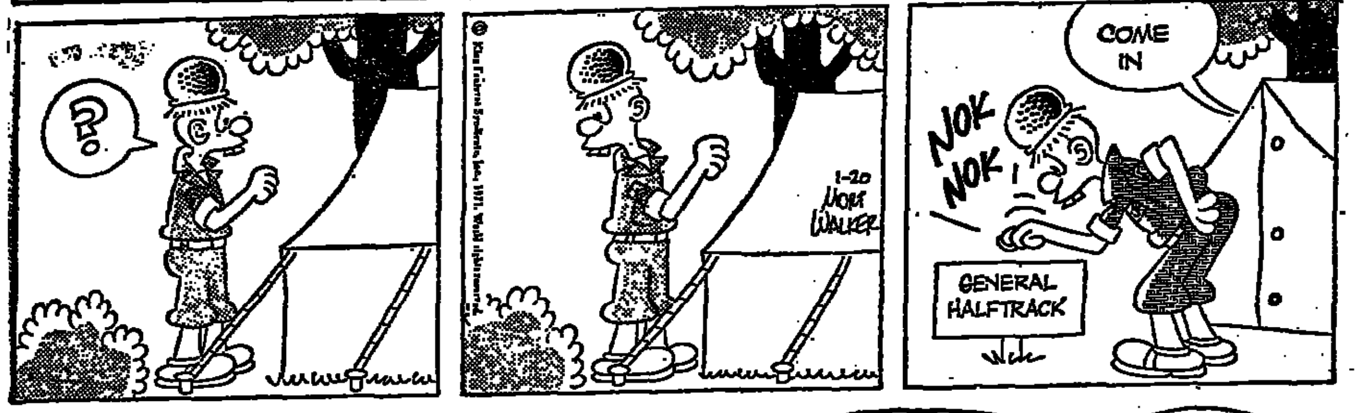

PEANUTS
I WAS GOING TO BEEP YOU, BUT I DON'T REALLY HAVE TIME...PERHAPS SOME OTHER DAY..
I'LL JUST HAVE TO TAKE A BEEP-CHECK
1-20

B.C.

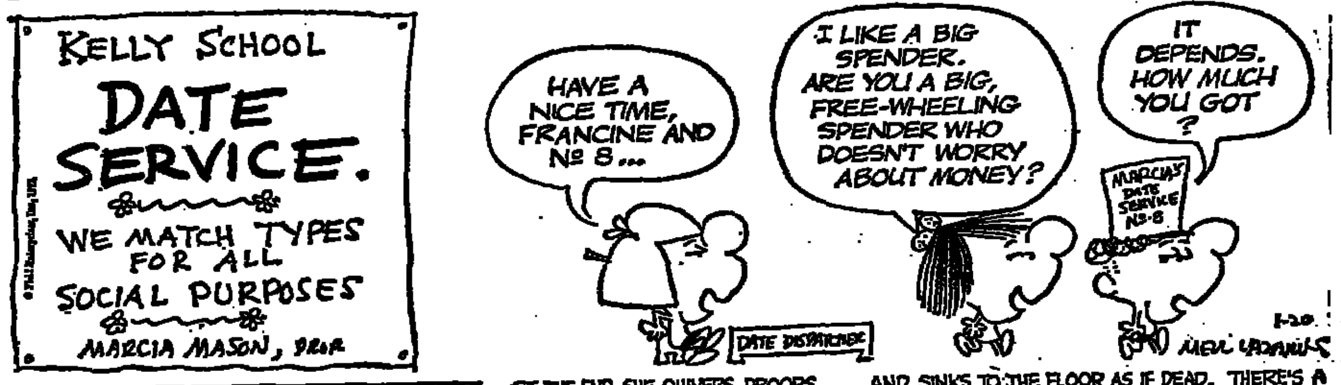
L'IL ABNER


–The Fabulous Stunflower, Botany's Brutal Belter–
-grows only in Dogpatch
-and, cleverly, only on the edge of Bottomless Canyon
Its seeds are the source of its viciousness and courage- Man has always lusted for them---
-but Nature has provided the Stunflower with a stunning defense
Continued tomorrow-
1-20

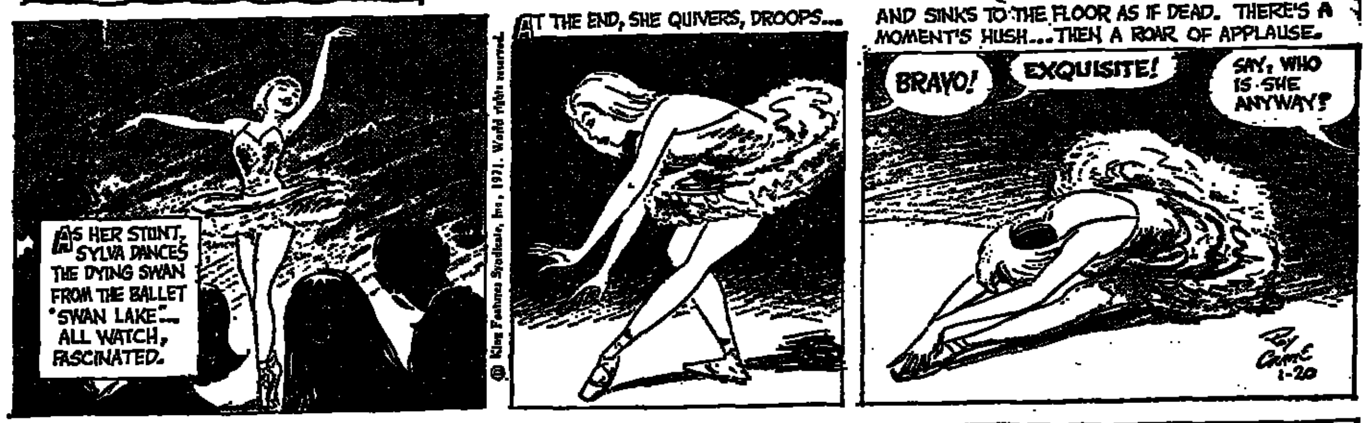
BEETLE BAILEY



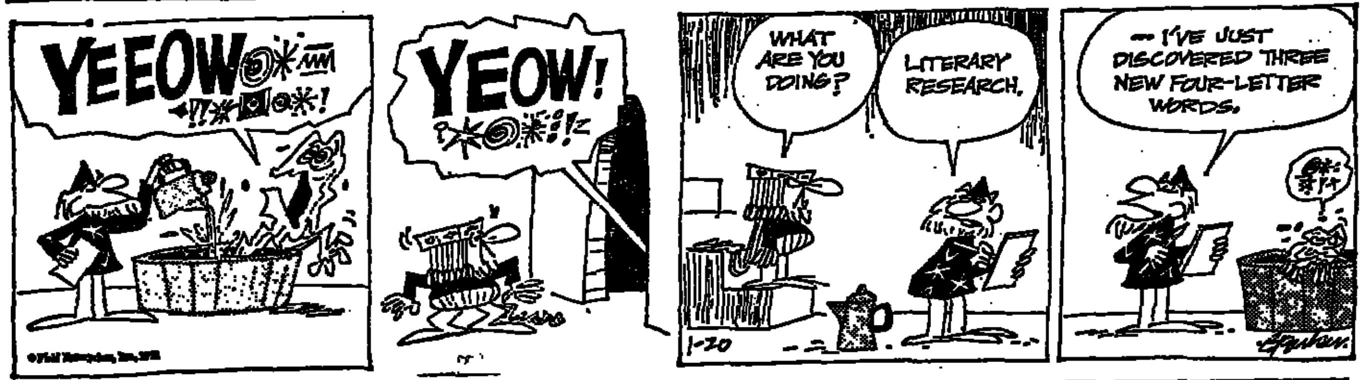
MISS PEACH


KELLY SCHOOL DATE SERVICE. WE MATCH TYPES FOR ALL SOCIAL PURPOSES MARCIA MASON, PROP.
HAVE A NICE TIME, FRANCINE AND Nº 8...
DATE DISPATCHER
I LIKE A BIG SPENDER. ARE YOU A BIG, FREE-WHEELING SPENDER WHO DOESN'T WORRY ABOUT MONEY?
IT DEPENDS. HOW MUCH YOU GOT?
MARCIA'S DATE SERVICE Nº 8
1-20 MELL LAZARUS

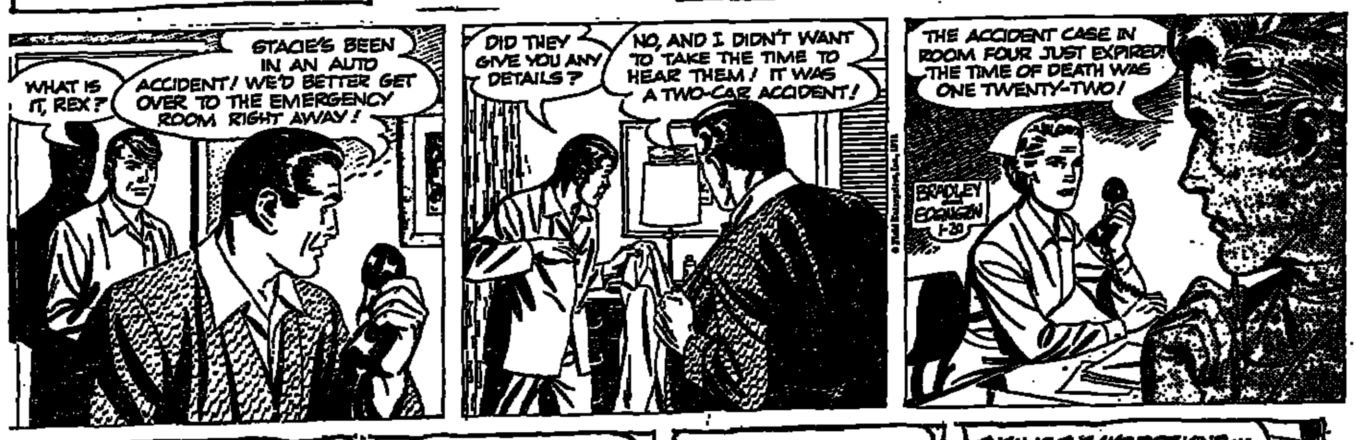
BUZ SAWYER


AS HER STUNT, SYLVA DANCES THE DYING SWAN FROM THE BALLET "SWAN LAKE"... ALL WATCH, FASCINATED.
AT THE END, SHE QUIVERS, DROOPS...
AND SINKS TO THE FLOOR AS IF DEAD. THERE'S A MOMENT'S HUSH...THEN A ROAR OF APPLAUSE.
BRAVO!
EXQUISITE!
SAY, WHO IS SHE ANYWAY?
1-20

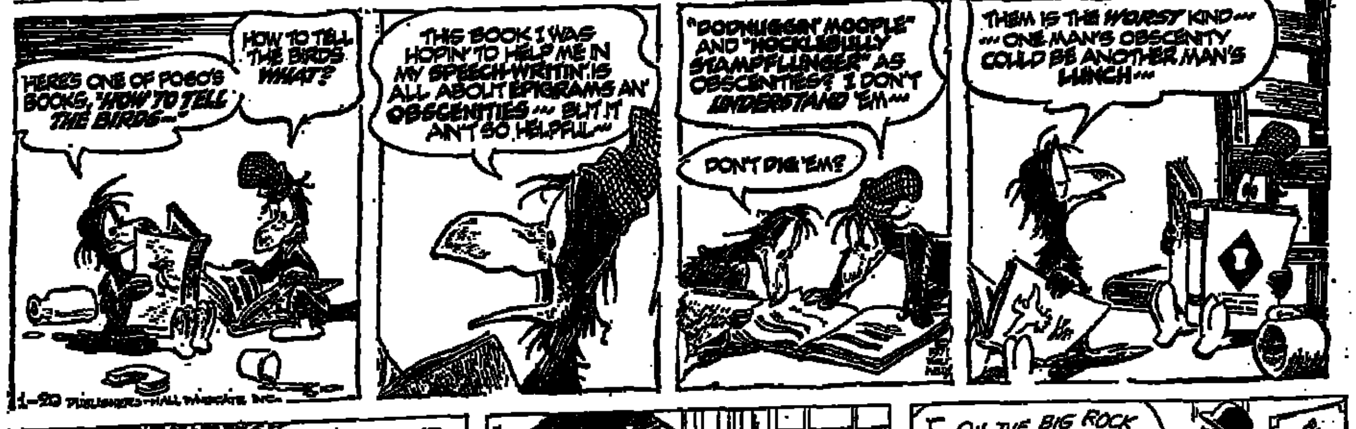
WIZARD of ID


YEEOW
YEOW!
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
LITERARY RESEARCH.
—I'VE JUST DISCOVERED THREE NEW FOUR-LETTER WORDS.
1-20

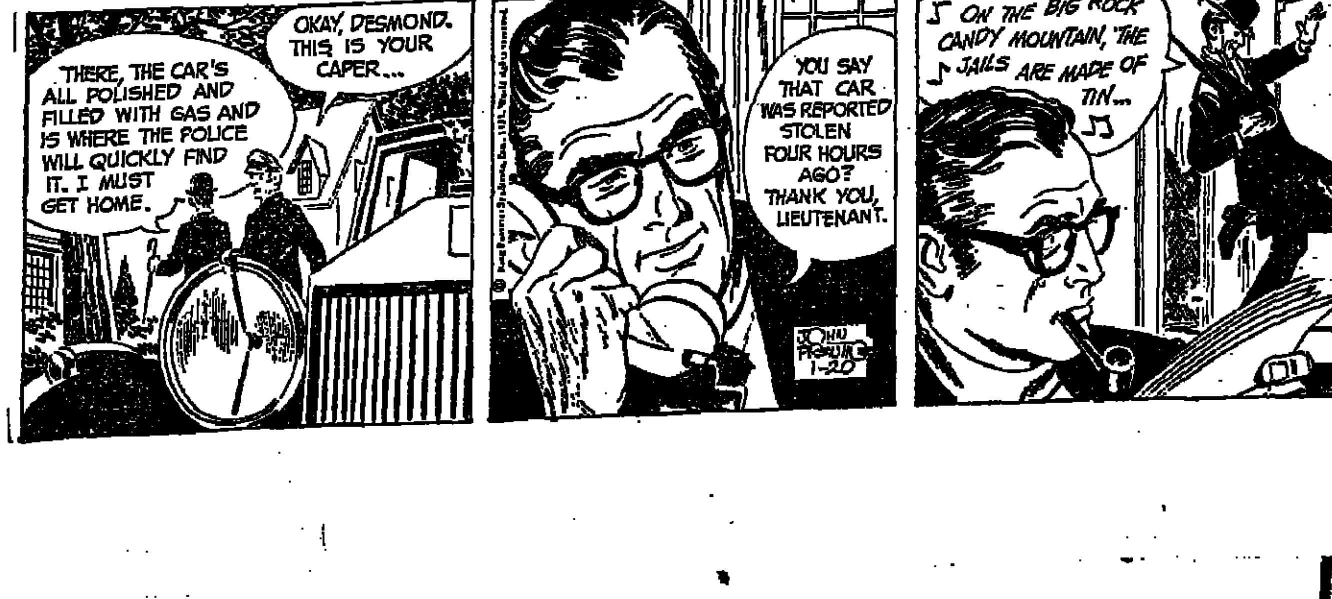
REX MORGAN M.D.


WHAT IS IT, REX?
STACIE'S BEEN IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT! WE'D BETTER GET OVER TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM RIGHT AWAY!
DID THEY GIVE YOU ANY DETAILS?
NO, AND I DIDN'T WANT TO TAKE THE TIME TO HEAR THEM! IT WAS A TWO-CAR ACCIDENT!
THE ACCIDENT CASE IN ROOM FOUR JUST EXPIRED! THE TIME OF DEATH WAS ONE TWENTY-TWO!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 1-20

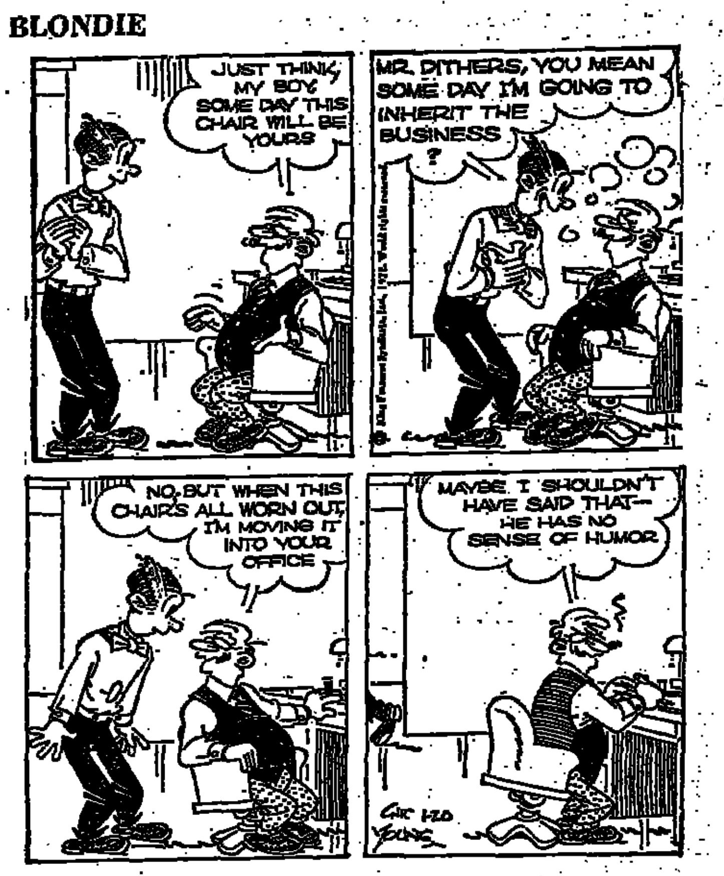
POGO


HERE'S ONE OF POGO'S BOOKS, "HOW TO TELL THE BIRDS..."
HOW TO TELL THE BIRDS WHAT?
THIS BOOK I WAS HOPIN' TO HELP ME IN MY SPEECH-WRITIN' IS ALL ABOUT EPIGRAMS AN' OBSCENITIES... BUT IT AIN'T SO HELPFUL...
"DODNUGGIN' MOOPLE" AND "HOCKLEBILLY STAMPFLINGER" AS OBSCENITIES? I DON'T UNDERSTAND 'EM...
DON'T DIG 'EM?
THEM IS THE WORST KIND... ...ONE MAN'S OBSCENITY COULD BE ANOTHER MAN'S LUNCH...
1-20

RIP KIRBY


THERE, THE CAR'S ALL POLISHED AND FILLED WITH GAS AND IS WHERE THE POLICE WILL QUICKLY FIND IT. I MUST GET HOME.
OKAY, DESMOND. THIS IS YOUR CAPER...
YOU SAY THAT CAR WAS REPORTED STOLEN FOUR HOURS AGO? THANK YOU, LIEUTENANT.
JOHN PRENTICE 1-20
ON THE BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN, THE JAILS ARE MADE OF TIN...

BLONDIE


JUST THINK, MY BOY SOME DAY THIS CHAIR WILL BE YOURS
MR. DITHERS, YOU MEAN SOME DAY I'M GOING TO INHERIT THE BUSINESS ?
NO, BUT WHEN THIS CHAIR'S ALL WORN OUT, I'M MOVING IT INTO YOUR OFFICE
MAYBE I SHOULDN'T HAVE SAID THAT— HE HAS NO SENSE OF HUMOR
CHIC 1-20 YOUNG

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The best contract of five clubs was reached on the diagramed deal, but South went astray in the play.

West did well by leading a heart, and South put up dummy's jack and captured the queen with the ace. He entered dummy with a trump lead and played the ace and queen of diamonds. He gave up a trick to West but disposed of his two heart losers en route.

West was in some trouble when he won with the diamond king. He led the spade king, and continued with a low spade when East played the eight to encourage the suit. South had to ruff in dummy and the position was:

The declarer had to gauge the distribution. As East had neglected a cheap opportunity to bid over the redouble, he was unlikely to have a five-card major. He could be assumed to have four spades and three hearts, leaving West with four and five.

South tried to make his contract by leading a small diamond from dummy and ruffing with a high trump. He continued with the six of trumps to dummy's nine, hoping that this would remove the missing trumps. His hopes were dashed when West discarded. East was able to ruff the lead of the diamond jack from dummy and the contract was down two.

South might have reasoned that 4-5-3-1 was a more likely distribution for a takeout double than 4-5-2-2. With the latter West might have contented himself with an overcall of one heart to avoid the embarrassment of a diamond response. On this reading of the situation he *should have played the diamond jack* in the diagramed situation. When this won, the remaining spade loser could be ruffed in dummy to make the contract.

NORTH
♠ J
♡ J6
◇ AQJ9762
♣ K94

WEST
♠ AK96
♡ K10742
◇ K103
♣ 3

EAST
♠ Q873
♡ Q95
◇ 854
♣ 875

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10542
♡ A83
◇ —
♣ AQJ1062

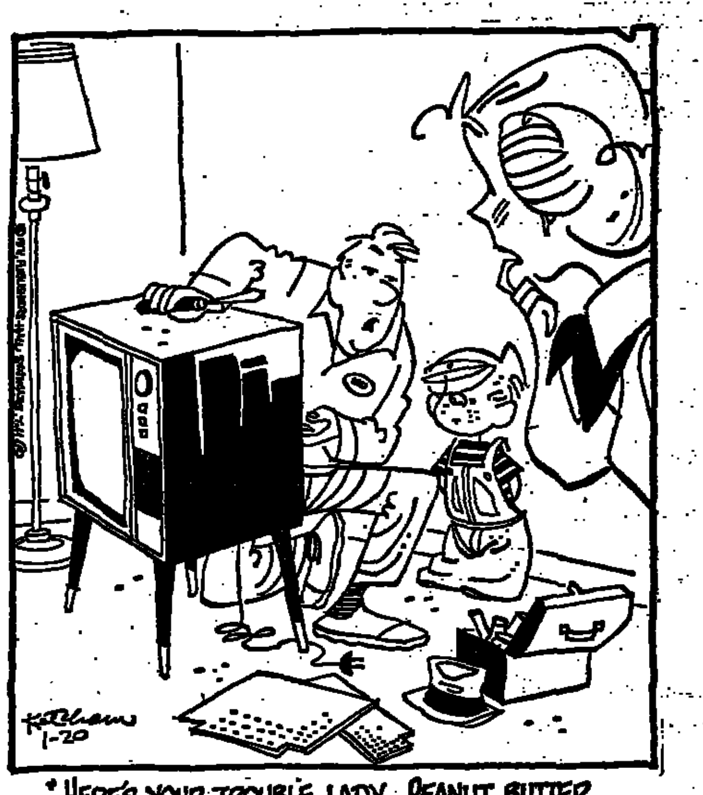
South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	Pass
Pass	1 ♡	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	E	R	U	■	C	R	A	T	E	■	M	I	C	E
O	D	I	N	■	W	E	I	R	S	■	O	K	R	A
N	I	C	T	I	T	A	T	E	S	■	N	O	E	S
S	E	E	R	S	■	L	C	M	■	M	O	N	E	Y
■	■	■	U	L	E	■	H	O	R	A	L	■	■	■
S	C	R	E	E	C	H	■	R	E	G	I	M	E	S
A	H	A	■	■	H	O	B	■	T	O	T	A	L	E
H	O	M	E	R	I	C	L	A	U	G	H	T	E	R
I	R	O	N	E	D	■	E	R	R	■	■	E	M	U
B	E	N	D	I	N	G	■	I	N	T	E	R	I	M
■	■	■	O	M	A	R	S	■	S	O	P	■	■	■
P	A	R	R	S	■	O	A	T	■	W	O	R	S	E
U	R	I	S	■	C	A	C	H	I	N	N	A	T	E
M	A	L	E	■	I	N	K	E	D	■	Y	M	I	R
A	B	E	D	■	A	S	S	E	S	■	M	A	R	Y

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HERE'S YOUR TROUBLE, LADY. PEANUT BUTTER ON YOUR VERTICAL RECTIFIER."

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to *form four ordinary words.*

YIXTS ◯◯☐◯☐

VEYON ☐◯☐◯☐

ENDALT ◯◯☐☐☐☐

TORMAR ☐☐☐◯☐☐

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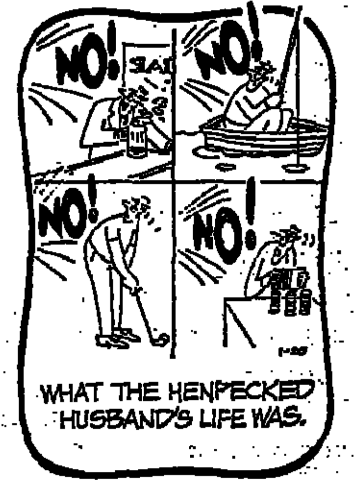

WHAT THE HENPECKED HUSBAND'S LIFE WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here ◯◯◯◯ UP IN "◯◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HYENA DEMON PICNIC FACADE

Answer: *What the bird said to her boyfriend*—"CHEEP!"

BOOKS

COMMON AND UNCOMMON MASKS

Writings on Theater, 1961-1970

By Richard Gilman. Random Press. 321 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

YOU may have noticed, if you follow such things, that Richard Gilman's first book, "The Confusion of Realms," set off two of last year's more surprising critical explosions. For a collection of 14 temperately argued essays (on McLuhan, Mailer, Susan Sontag, black writing, the Living Theater, etc.). Mr. Gilman was mysteriously attacked by Gore Vidal in Commentary as the very model of a literary gangster, playing literary politics and bent on destroying reputations for his own greater glory. Philip Rahv, conversely, lambasted Mr. Gilman in The New York Review for his "extreme trendiness" in *overpraising* newfangled gauds. Undaunted, Mr. Gilman has now dared to bring out a collection of reviews and essays written on the theater during the '60s for Commonweal, Newsweek, The New Republic and The Drama Review. "Common and Uncommon Masks" is a lean, exacting, tersely reasoned book, the most interesting theater chronicle since Robert Brustein's "Seasons of Discontent" in 1965.

Richard Gilman excels at precise, economic description of a play's central effect. His account of Harold Pinter's "The Homecoming" is definitive, as is his three-page defense of Peter Brook's disconcerting "King Lear" against those who found it cold and cerebral. Because he has applied a keen literary intelligence to John Arden's "dense, many-sided, physically oriented imagination," he is able to pinpoint the muffled power of "Sergeant Musgrave's Dance" that showed through its miscalculated New York production in 1965. And because he is "literary" he is particularly tough and acute on literary adaptations for stage: the failures of "The Aspern Papers," "A Passage to India" and "The Ginger Man" are convincingly charted.

He isn't, I think, so good a critic of acting, since the surface of a theatrical event occupies his attention less than its core of meaning. Both Walter Kerr and Kenneth Tynan, whom he despises, have time and again described performances more evocatively and personally than Mr. Gilman ever bothers to do. Mr. Gilman's "love letters" to Zero Mostel and Bert Lahr won't help some future theater student who has only their poorish film appearances to go by and wants to imagine what they can have been like in the theater.

Mr. Gilman is, in fact, sternly and puritanically contemptuous of "show biz" in most of its Broadway manifestations. The 1963 failure of "Arturo Ui" on Broadway, *because it seemed* to settle for good any further attempt to put on botched commercial productions of Brecht, was for Mr. Gilman "probably the first reason we have to be grateful to David Merr in his entire career." Men Some of us, before that, h enjoyed David Merrick's c tinuing performance as T Man You Love to Hate were seriously grateful for bringing over "Look Back Anger" or Robert Stephe astonishing performance "Epitaph for George Dillon.

I respect Mr. Gilman's a terity, and I agree with essay in this book on "The cessity for Destructive Cr cism." But when he addu Shaw and Beerbohm in support, I'm reminded that scorns to do what they when faced with an evening despicable entertainment: went home and devised a stitute entertainment of th own, loosely disguised as a view. See, for instance, in M "Around Theaters" the theatrical event he stages his lead *into a review of* Hu "Ruy Blas" in dismal Eng translation. Mr. Gilman is w out this kind of playfulness, if you like, triviality. One mension of theatrical plea is thereby unrecorded.

"Common and Uncomn Masks" *concludes* with a m velous, detailed essay on Je Grotowski's Laboratory T ater, entitled "The Theater the Poor." As one of those didn't manage to get int performance during Grotow brief visit here last year read Richard Gilman's thoug ful account for clues to w he wants and hopes for in theater. I'm leery of the g eral response to Grotow visit because it seemed to p tend a theater of nonve physical sensation, of wh we've already had alarmi *enough*. Richard *Gilman* fo something more in it, and essay performs a major of clarification. Justifying G towski *against* the charge t his work is all technique doesn't "say" anything, Mr. man upholds *the power of* to put us "in the presence a life our own lives are pow less to unearth," not merely imitate the everyday life like way or to illustrate useful sentiments. "When kett said of Joyce that 'h not writing about someth he is writing *something*.' described what all true ar among them Jerzy Grotow do."

Far from being "trendy," Gilman here asserts an fashionable value at a when the need for "releva is loudly heard from all d tions. If you care about ater, or about sane, scrupu critical procedure, meticula expressed, you will read "C mon and Uncommon Mas

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Mr. Clemons is a New Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

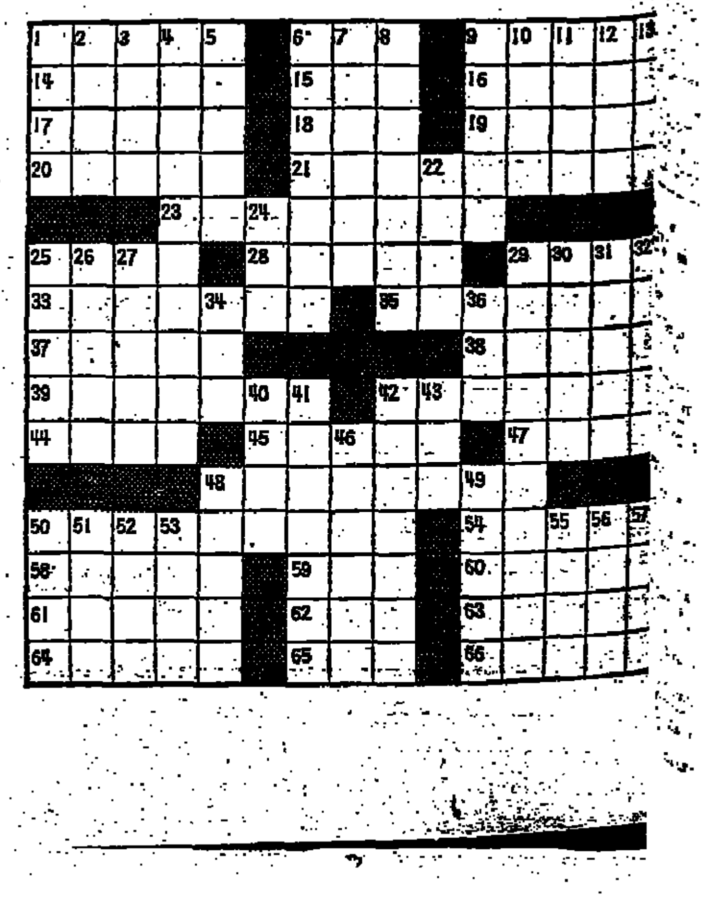
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Antilles resort island
6 —— to the good
9 Kind of wind
14 Lawyers' concerns
15 Scottish river
16 Ship
17 Flood stage
18 Periodical, for short
19 —— acid
20 Italian poet
21 Overwhelms
23 Galleys
25 Ski lift
28 Withers
29 Actual being
33 Turndown
35 District on the Thames
37 One at ——
38 Rulers
39 Thatched
42 Part of R.O.T.C.
44 Noted
45 Relative of applejack
47 Bright light
48 Exceed
50 Early church language
54 Arizona Indians
58 Tony or Oscar
59 Cost of borrowing: Abbr.
60 Informed
61 Phileas Fogg's creator
62 —— out
63 Basis for a Scout badge
64 Viper
65 Ukraine, for one: Abbr.
66 Squeeze

DOWN

1 Statement: Abbr.
2 —— avis
3 Takes advantage of
4 Lady from Independence
5 U.S. capitalist
6 Nelson or Nimitz
7 Inclined
8 Vegetables
9 Witches'-brew ingredients
10 Terza ——
11 Dismounted
12 Sand hill, in England
13 Greek god
22 Oriole's home
24 "—— body k a body.."
25 Volcanic rock
26 Davis
27 Light —— under
29 Mamie
30 Trap
31 Power brake
32 German city
34 Do tailoring
36 Cockney's headgear
40 S.A. country: Abbr.
41 Short songs
42 Go back onsta
43 Period
46 Milk and wate
48 More mature
49 No. 1 athlete
50 Mauna Loa sig
51 Inspired
52 Late, in Paris
53 Sea bird
55 Reduce
56 Rainbow
57 New-math unit



NFL Championship Accented Not-So-Super Team and Passer

By Bob Oates

IAMI, Jan. 19.—Two general hs about 1970 football were fied and underlined here Sun-

he first is that there is now a e-ranging balance of power in National Football League. From e on, the Super Bowl can be sidered up for grabs. It is hard- emblematic today of the best football. If Baltimore could win any one of a dozen teams could it.

altimore coach Don McCafferty de this point yesterday, at least erentially, in a post-game press ference.

I don't rule Boston out of our ision next year," said the leader the 16-13 victor over Dallas in fifth Super Bowl. "Buffalo will in it with Dennis Shaw, along h the Jets and Miami. It's wide n."

ost NFL critics this winter uld agree with him, probably, if would subtract Boston, which won't.

he second general reality about 0 football may be more signifi- t. It is that quarterbacks these s are receding in importance.

r, as Minnesota coach Bud ant, says, quarterbacks today are essential as any of the 39 others a pro squad. Were Thomas Jef- son commenting on 1970 football, might point out that quarter- cks are now "first among equals."

Baltimore's McCafferty says he very happy with his quarter- cks, John Unitas, 37, and Earl orrall, 36. "We don't think ey're too old. Age is irrelevant. hope they both play five more ars," McCafferty said. But there also talk that Baltimore, which ll draft from the colleges last 6th) this year, may trade to get a high choice so that they can get a passer.

Both present Colt quarterbacks have now played in two Super Bowls and they will hardly be remembered as heroes.

Morrall's most memorable contribution Sunday was holding the ball for the winning field goal.

This was kicked by rookie Jim O'Brien, 23, whom McCafferty kept this season, replacing Lou Michaels.

> *'How many championships have the great passers ever won?'*
>
> —Minnesota Coach Grant.

"We wanted an athlete who could both kick and play a position," McCafferty said, "and O'Brien was a fine receiver at the University of Cincinnati."

The quarterback O'Brien defeated with his kick in the last five seconds was Craig Morton of Dallas, who in his Super Bowl debut was neither more nor less distinguished than Baltimore's passers.

In fact, incredibly inconsistent quarterbacking was a definitive aspect of the two clubs that survived the 26-team scramble this season to win the NFL's two conference championships.

By no means, however, do the Colts and Cowboys hold a monopoly on spotty quarterbacking. Cincinnati won a divisional championship this winter without a passer. *Len Dawson is considered* the least effective of the 22 starting Kansas City Chiefs when they're all healthy.

As for Grant's Minnesota Vikings, they got to the Super Bowl last year with a quarterback who is not a renowned passer, Joe Kapp, and they won their division this year with a passer who is not a renowned quarterback, Gary Cuozzo.

When you ask Grant if he still believes quarterbacks are overrated, he counters with a question of his own.

"How many championships have the great passers ever won?" Grant asks. "I don't recall that Sonny Jurgensen and John Brodie have won the championships—and not many people have ever thrown the ball better than they do. Quarterbacks are exciting, and they're essential. But on a pro team today, so are 39 other players."

Accordingly, if you saw Sunday's game, you saw Grant redeemed and history made. It was a bad game artistically because great football teams can now get to the championship game with journeyman quarterbacks.

Accurate passing has become more and more irrelevant.

Unitas, for example, is only slightly less effective today than he ever was. Remembering the Unitas of ten years ago, you think of his great plays—he remains a great one by 1959 standards, but this is 1971.

It is not the passing but the rest of football, notably the kicking game and the defenses, that has changed.

Within memory, Lou Groza of Cleveland was almost the only dependable long-range kicker, and thus it was no accident that Cleveland used to win more than its *share of championships.*

Today, a Baltimore team still led by the great Unitas wins the Super Bowl on a clutch field goal by a kid. The kicking game of the 1970s—including all its branches—is about one-third of football and wins about as often now as passing wins.

As recently as a dozen years ago, a team could dominate the league with a man who had a knack for throwing a football straight. Philadelphia won the 1960 championship with Norm Van Brocklin's arm.

Today, an arm guarantees nothing. Against modern defenses, the ability to hit a dime at 50 paces repeatedly can get you intercepted repeatedly unless your coach has designed an offense more sophisticated than the other team's defense.

All this was reflected in Sunday's game, which, on the average, produced an interception every ten minutes.

Baltimore did not win for the reason predicted by those who picked the Colts. They thought Unitas would win it. Instead, Baltimore won the way some had expected Dallas to do it (namely, in spite of the quarterback).

The Baltimore team is not likely to be a popular champion. There are too many other pro clubs today that can beat the Colts, or think they can.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Colt, Cowboy Tenseness One of Many Super Woes

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Pro otball's Super Bowl promotion as become so big, so successful, at it has developed problems on ree levels: tension, tickets and levision.

In Sunday's game, won by Balti- ore over Dallas, 16-13, the players owed the tension. Two weeks of reparation, build-up and clamor eemed to affect their ability. There ere 16 major errors, meaning umbles, *interceptions* and dropped *or badly thrown passes,* and also 4 *penalties. The Colts* led in mis- akes, 10-6, and the Cowboys in enalties, 9-5.

Lamar Hunt, president of the merican Conference and the Kan- as City Chiefs, said: "I was sur- rised at how tight those two ams were. They seemed more ervous than any of the teams at have played in the other Super owl games."

The errors did not detract from e entertainment and excitement nerated by the game. It was ny and fun.

Ticket Woes

As an event, the Super Bowl has few problems. Tickets are one. st of the tickets are distributed a VIP basis, meaning very im- tant people. Businessmen use as an entertainment vehicle. ere were not enough tickets this e and a lot of people had to turned down, including VIPs. is caused disappointment, em- rassment and anger.

Nobody likes to say no," said a mber of Commissioner Pete Ro- e's staff. "I think we made as ny enemies as friends this e."

is estimated that the Super l generates $20 million worth of business in terms of hotel, restaurant and travel. Cities vie for it and Miami has it for now. But will Miami keep the Super Bowl? There were minor problems and abrasions this time.

The National Football League owners, at their March meeting in Palm Beach, will decide whether to bring the game back here or try someplace else, like Los Angeles.

Many of Miami's citizens became exorcised at the television blackout and there was a lot of caustic comment in the press.

Miamians Lose

Apart from the benefits of the $20 million the tourists spend, the Super Bowl does little for a Miamian. He cannot go to the game unless he knows someone who can get him a ticket and he cannot see it on TV.

If the Miami Dolphins, the popular local team, should qualify for the Super Bowl, the problems of tickets and television would become utterly impossible.

Rozelle was annoyed and angered by the legal moves taken by a local lawyer, Ellis Rubin, to try to force a lifting of the blackout. Rozelle, who hid out two extra days in the Bahamas last week to avoid subpoena papers being served on him, called the actions "harassment."

Rozelle might recommend to his owners a departure from Miami on that issue alone—too much local harassment to have the blackout lifted. Even though the game is sold out, the NFL wants to keep *its blackout rule as a matter of* principle and policy. If it is breached now, Rozelle reasons, it would become a target of politicians for all kinds of other games.

Nixon: 'Hope I Don't Make That Many Mistakes'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—President Nixon was asked for a Monday morning opinion on what he thought of the Super Bowl football game Sunday in which the Baltimore Colts scored a 16-13 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

Nixon, smiling, shook his head and told reporters: "I sure hope I don't make that many mistakes."

Associated Press.

UNDER INSPECTION—Austria's Karl Schranz has his ankle inspected by doctor in St. Anton, Austria. Schranz aggravated old injury when he fell while practicing Sunday.

Austrians to Discuss Ski Decline

SCHRUNS, Austria, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Austrian skiing officials are considering emergency measures to stop their racers decline on the international circuit, a leading official said yesterday.

A meeting with top experts from state, sports and industry has been called for Saturday, before the traditional Hahnenkamm race at Kitzbuehel.

"We are at the crossroads in our sport. Decisive measures must be taken to stop the decline of our racing team," Austrian Ski Federation president Karlheinz Klee said.

His statement came at a time when last winter's World Cup winner, Karl Schranz, without a single victory this season, is sidelined for an indefinite period with a leg injury; when team manager Franz Hoppichler is vainly looking for a replacement for next year's Winter Olympics, and with team morale low following a series of shattering defeats.

The country of "Golden Boy" Toni Sailer, which dominated skiing in the 1950s and which captured the men's World Cup title the last two years, has scored only one victory in the men's cup races this season—Karl Cordin winning the downhill at Val d'Isère, France.

All the other races have gone to the powerful French team and to Switzerland, which is seriously threatening Austria's No. 2 position in men's team standings. The United States entered the winners' circle Sunday when Tyler Palmer won the special slalom at St. Moritz.

"We are not becoming hysterical about the series of defeats, but we are determined to take the necessary steps to regain our reputation as a top ski-racing country," Klee said.

Austria, which earns most of its income from tourist traffic, needs skiing victories to attract winter tourists.

Since Sailer's retirement, Schranz has safeguarded Austria's racing reputation, but his hopes of retaining the World Cup have been killed by advancing years and too powerful opposition.

Austria's decline certainly is not caused by lack of money. Hoppichler received 5,000,000 schillings ($200,000)—the same amount provided the U.S. team —to finance training camps and the racing program.

Experts have cited three main reasons for Austria's lack of success on the slopes:

- The influence of ski manufacturers, who have different ideas about the coaching of their racers:
- The presence of aging stars like Schranz and others who block the advance of newcomers.
- The lack of training on ice in a season when most of the World Cup races have been held on icy slopes.

To reduce the influence of the manufacturers, Klee advocates a pool aimed at providing one common racing ski for all Austrians, instead of the present set-up, where three or four firms provide different material to their men.

Of the current squad, only Cordin and Sepp Loidl use metal downhill skis—the kind used by nearly all international downhillers. The rest are contracted to race on non-metal skis.

"I am not saying Schranz would win on metal," Klee said, "but at least he should be allowed to try a different material so we can see the difference for ourselves."

"All these problems will be discussed at Kitzbuehel where we hope to set the pace for our future as a ski-racing country," Klee said.

French Women Set the Pace

SCHRUNS, Austria, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A French trio of daring girl skiers emerged as top contenders for tomorrow's "Golden Key" downhill race by turning in the best times in today's training.

Unofficial clockings along the 2,580-meter track with a drop of 620 meters gave Françoise Macchi the best time of 1:55.1, followed by her two teammates, Isabelle Mir, 1:55.9, and Michele Jacot, 1:56.9.

Best non-French competitor was Austria's Wiltrud Drexel with 1:57.2.

"The track is good, but a bit slow on the final stretch before the finish," said Miss Jacot, who hopes to increase her lead in the World Cup standings during the two-day "Golden Key" competition. Miss Jacot has 91 points, Anne-Marie Proell of Austria is second with 75.

The downhill tomorrow will be followed by a special slalom on Thursday that winds up the girls' World Cup event here.

Only two of the 69 racers from ten nations fell during the trainings run—Jocelyne Perillat of France and Diane Culver of Canada. Both escaped injuries.

Miss Perillat, 15, considered the most promising newcomer on the powerful French women's team, flashed down as fast as her three top-placed teammates but crashed shortly before the finish.

"I just got too careless with the finish line already in sight," she said. "The crash could have been avoided. Well, I will not make the same mistake in the race."

Russi in Hospital

BERN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Swiss skiing star Bernhard Russi, the world downhill champion, was being treated in hospital here today for a kidney ailment, doctors said.

Russi, who is seventh in the World Cup standings with 42 points, entered the hospital yesterday and is almost certain to miss this weekend's ski meeting in Austria.

Duquesne Twins Wrestle Irish 5 to Defeat

EW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP).— ninth-ranked Fighting Irish otre Dame were pinned by a of Nelsons last night and ered their fourth defeat of college basketball season.

ranked Duquesne's 6-foot-10 on twins went to work on the and wrestled away an 81-78 time victory. Garry Nelson the Dukes with 22 points, in- ing four in the overtime pe- after brother Barry tied the e at 69-all with one minute in regulation time.

tre Dame battled back from -point deficit midway through second half and surged in- t by three points with two tes remaining before the Nel- sent the Irish to defeat.

rrett Durham added 20 points Duquesne while Austin Carr 31 and Collis Jones 27 for Notre Dame, which held on to ninth place in this week's Associated Press poll despite a loss last week.

The only other teams in the top ten to see action last night were fifth-ranked Kansas, which opened its Big Eight campaign with an 83-57 rout of Iowa State, and tenth-rated St. Bonaventure, which lost to No. 14 Villanova, 80-67.

The Jayhawks, up from eighth place a week ago, ran their record to 12-1 behind the shooting of Bud Stallworth and Dave Robisch. Stallworth connected on seven of eight shots in the first half as Kansas rolled to a 43-27 lead and Robisch took over in the second half to tie Iowa State's Gene Mack for scoring honors with 21 points.

Villanova, which dropped one spot to 14th despite two victories last week, raced to a 20-9 spread over St. Bonaventure and the Bonnies never got closer than six points thereafter.

A tenacious zone defense limited the losers to seven baskets in 38 first-half shots. Villanova's Howard Porter and St. Bonaventure's Dale Tepas shared scoring honors at 22 points.

The Bonnies, idle last week, had climbed from 12th to tenth in the poll.

In other games, Clemson gave Tates Locke his 100th coaching triumph by upsetting North Carolina State, 59-50, in the Atlantic Coast Conference and Barry Cohen's free-throw shooting in the final two minutes preserved Georgia's 77-76 South Eastern Conference victory over Auburn.

londay's College Basketball

East

uesne 81, Notre Dame 78 (o't).
Francis (Pa.) 95, St. Vincent 71.
Lawrence 74, Utica 70.
anova 80, St. Bonaventure 67.
ple 78, West Chester 48.
dlebury 78, Clarkson 58.
rington (R.I.) 86, SE Mass. 66.
88, Bates 61.

South

Kentucky 79, Tenn. Tech 67.
ida St. 78, Stetson 71.
ier 78, Belmont Abbey 77.
pa 89, Georgia Southern 77.
armine 81, Lewis (Ky.) 83.
nson 59, North Carolina St. 50.
losta 68, West Georgia 65.
sbyterian 74, Mars Hill 64.
abeth City (N.C.) 100, J.C. Smith 87.
Andrews 96, Va. Wesleyan 57.
rgia 77, Auburn 76.
isiana Tech 77, Louisiana Coll. 67.
oir Rhyne 75, Wofford 61.
Commonwealth 93, Haverford 49.
noke 93, Rider 87.
son-Newman 113, Knoxville 104.

Midwest

Olivet 104, Marcy 86.
Kansas 83, Iowa State 57.
Akron 99, Buffalo State 65.
Murray State 78, Bradley 71 (o't).
Illinois St. 103, Central Mo. 63.
SW Missouri 72, Houston Baptist 63.
Ft. Hays (Kan.) St. 78, Regis Coll. 69.
Emporia Coll. 75, SW Kan. 50.
Colorado 69, Oklahoma St. 59.
Minn.-Duluth 75, Gustavus Adolphus 72.

Southwest

Howard Payne 94, Tarleton St. 78.
E. Texas St. 89, McMurry 75.
Abilene Christian 71, No. Colorado 56.
Hardin-Simmons 87, Midwest. (Tex.) 71.
Sam Houston 91, Southw. Texas 76.
Stephen F. Austin 121, Texas A.&I. 74.
NE Louisiana 87, Lamar Tech 76.

Far West

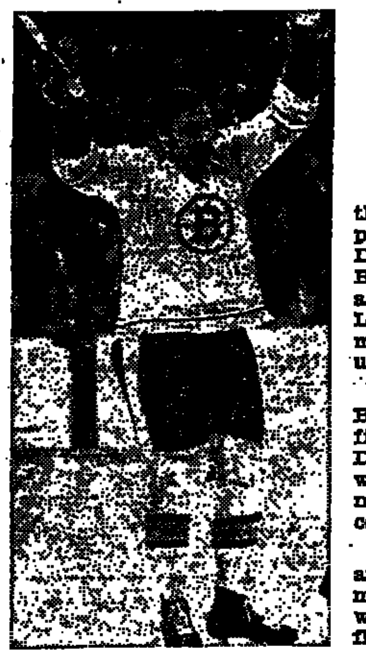
Idaho State 67, Weber State 65.
Pacific 77, Whitman 75.
Portland St. 99, Cent. Wash. 81.
Western Wash. 81, Eastern Oregon 52.
College of Idaho 92, Linfield 83.

AP WRITERS' POLL

(The top 20 major-college basketball teams and records through Sat., Jan. 16, with total points on a 20-18-16-14-13-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis with first-place votes in parentheses.)

1. UCLA (26)	13-0	552
2. Marquette (2)	13-0	494
3. Southern Calif.	14-0	448
4. Pennsylvania	13-0	373
5. Kansas	11-1	295
6. Jacksonville	10-3	275
7. West. Kentucky	12-2	182
8. Tennessee	11-2	153
9. Notre Dame	8-3	121
10. St. Bonaventure	9-1	118
11. South Carolina	10-3	111
12. Kentucky	10-3	97
Utah State	12-3	97
14. Villanova	13-3	84
15. LaSalle	10-1	74
16. Oregon	9-3	41
17. Fordham	13-1	37
18. Indiana	9-3	32
19. Virginia	11-2	29
20. North Carolina	11-3	27

Other teams receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Baylor, Houston, Illinois, Massachusetts, Memphis State, Michigan, Murray State, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio State, Purdue, Weber St.



Phil Esposito

. . . all-star scorer.

Rival Bruins, Rangers Join Forces for All-Star Contest

By Gerald Eskenazi

BOSTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—For those who find amusing the prospect of Phil Esposito passing to Dave Balon, or want to see if Bobby Orr will hug Brad Park after a goal, the National Hockey League's 24th all-star game tonight may prove to be one of the most unusual.

Six New York Rangers and six Boston Bruins were voted to the first and second teams of the East Division, setting up a situation in which the sport's most bitter rivals now must help each other in a common cause.

Already the undercurrents that are essential to make the game meaningful beyond the $500 each winner picks up are starting to flow.

This morning, for example, Gordie Howe of the Detroit Red Wings decided not to play tonight. He reinjured his right elbow Sunday night.

"It hurts," he said. "And anyway, I don't deserve to play." Howe was chosen for the 22d time.

But after a talk with his new coach, Doug Barkley, Howe had a change of heart and said he would suit up.

Tommy Ivan, the Chicago Black Hawks' genial general manager, gave Howe a light squeeze on the arm.

"We're in the other division now," explained Ivan with a grin. "If Gordie doesn't play, that'll help our cause."

One star who definitely won't play is John McKenzie of the Bruins, who undergoes surgery today for a shoulder separation he suffered Sunday night. McKenzie is expected to be sidelined at least four weeks. Ed Westfall, his teammate, was named to replace him for the all-star game.

One of the most important people in the game, Harry Sinden, the East's coach, isn't even in the sport *anymore. He quit four days after* his Bruins won the Stanley Cup and now is an executive for a modular-home company.

Sinden indicated that he would start the first and second teams as selected by the National Hockey League Writers' Association, but then would do some juggling to get players for the same team together.

For the third straight season, Scotty Bowman of St. Louis will coach the West, which has nine Black Hawks. Bowman instituted the concept of teammates playing together in all-star games, and in his first game as the West coach, his team, badly undermanned on paper, held the East to a 3-3 deadlock. Last year the East won, 4-1.

Penguin Help

The NHL announced yesterday it would continue to underwrite its financially-troubled Pittsburgh Penguin franchise throughout the current season and was considering several offers to purchase the club and keep it in Pittsburgh.

League president Clarence Campbell said the Penguins' current debt was between $5.6 and $5.7 million and said the league had maintained its "trusteeship" of the franchise by the use of its credit since last Dec. 1.

Bobsled Champions Of Europe Hurt

CERVINIA, Italy, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Horst Floth and Pepi Bader, the West German European champions, suffered cuts and bruises when their bob left the course during today's trials for the world two-man bobsled championships here.

In a similar accident, the British crew of James Manclark and Michael Bathgate also had cuts and bruises.

All four men were taken to a hospital and will probably be unable to compete in the championships on Saturday and Sunday, officials said.

NBA Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
1. Alcindor, Mil.	45	586	255	1427	31.7
2. Havlicek, Bos.	47	529	314	1372	29.2
3. Hayes, S.D.	49	567	279	1413	28.8
4. West, L.A.	43	443	323	1209	28.1
5. Hudson, Atl.	45	499	240	1238	27.5
6. Bing, Det.	49	456	356	1268	25.9
7. Love, Chi.	47	441	331	1193	25.4
8. Chamb'lain, L.A.	45	423	213	1059	23.5
9. Cunning'am, Phil.	50	438	274	1140	22.8

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
1. Esposito, Boston	42	46	84
2. Orr, Boston	18	55	73
3. Hodge, Boston	26	36	62
4. Bucyk, Boston	27	33	60
5. R. Hull, Chicago	25	32	57
Ullman, Toronto	25	32	57
7. McKenzie, Boston	18	32	50
8. Keon, Toronto	23	26	49
9. Cashman, Boston	12	34	46
10. Ratelle, N.Y.	20	26	46

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Atlanta 123, Buffalo 113 (Maravich 41, Hazard 31; Kauffman 27, May 22).

Phoenix 118, Cincinnati 99 (Haskins 29, D. Van Arsdale 19; T. Van Arsdale 18, Archibald 17).

ABA Result

Tuesday's Games

Kentucky 134, Virginia 114 (Issel 35, Dampier 26; C. Scott 23, Moe 16).

Solution to Tennis Problem:

Aussies Consider Pacts For Davis Cup Players

MELBOURNE, Jan. 19 (AP).—Australian Davis Cup players this year may be asked to sign long-term contracts binding them to remain under the authority of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia.

This proposal was put to the LTAA council last night by president Wayne Reid, who returned last Friday from talks with British, French and American tennis officials.

Reid told the council the French already had tied their players to contracts, and the British were planning to do the same.

The move is part of a plan to combat the stranglehold on world tennis by American millionaire Lamar Hunt and his World Championship Tennis group of contract professionals.

The LTAA is almost certain to enter into an agreement with Britain and France to exchange teams annually for European and Australian circuits and it is probable the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association will be asked to join in.

"We can't possibly outbid Hunt." Reid told the meeting. "But we propose to build up off-court earnings of players we sign through sponsorships so they can say to Hunt as Arthur Ashe said, 'I want $750,000 to turn pro.'

"If Hunt wants to buy players we want, we go down another rung—I do not know how many he can afford. I am sure this is the one way to freeze Hunt out of world tennis eventually."

The meeting also threw out a proposal that Australia should withdraw from the Davis Cup competition this year because it was said some countries were using players who earned as much out of tennis as contract professionals.

Davis Cup captain Neale Fraser commented: "It frightens me to think we consider pulling out just because we lost the cup for a couple of years."

CORE-Promoter Reach TV Accord For Ali Fight

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Congress of Racial Equality reached agreement yesterday with promoters of the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier fight to show the match on closed circuit television in black communities throughout the country.

"It's a major breakthrough for black people," said Victor Solomon, CORE's associate national director, after signing papers with the promoter, Jerry Perenchio, "in that blacks have been excluded from their fair share in this particular area." Solomon said proceeds from the March 8 bout would be used to "service black people."

Perenchio said that a threatened boycott by blacks of the fight had nothing to do with the agreement.

"As I've said before," Perenchio said, "our favorite color is money —not white or black." He said also he expected to sign contracts with three or four other black groups.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Curitiba, Brazil, the French national soccer team went down to defeat, 2-1, to local club Curitiba in an exhibition game. Lech put the French ahead, 1-0, with a neatly placed goal in the 43d minute. Peixinho tied the score one minute later. Curitiba rebounded late in the second half, and Hermes scored the winning goal with five minutes left to play.

Women Pros Are Warned By USLTA

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Women's Lib may be fine along Fifth Avenue, but Women's Lob, as the new professional tennis tour has become known, will not dictate policy to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, a top official has said.

"We have no intention of letting the girls dictate demands to the USLTA," said Walter E. Elcock of Brookline, Mass., the first vice-president-elect of the association. "If they continue to disrupt our tournaments, it will be our policy to bar the girls from championships like the United States Open until they get in line."

Elcock's strong remarks came during the annual meeting of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association at the Hotel Roosevelt. He recently was appointed to head a USLTA committee to study methods of unifying the association with the newly formed group of women contract pros, headed by Mrs. Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals.

Eight women who ranked among the first ten last year signed $1 pro contracts with World Tennis Magazine to protest what they called their poor treatment in prize-money tournaments.

Under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Heldman, publisher of the magazine, and with sponsorship from Philip Morris Inc., the women have established their own tour for the first time. Thirteen events have been scheduled with prize money totaling $200,000.

Elcock said the disruption involved conflicts in tournament dates, sponsorship and sanctions.

The USLTA has suspended all the new contract pros and omitted them from national ranking. It also has refused to allow the national *indoor women's tournament to be* called the "Virginia Slims National Indoors."

Virginia Slims, part of Philip Morris, is the underwriter of the women's pro tour and has agreed to put up $15,000 in prize money for the tournament, but only if it retains the corporate identity.

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Observer

Irate, Irater, Iratest

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The award for the angriest letter to an editor in the month of January goes to Wilt Collar of Spectral Caves, Mo., for the following:

Sir: As usual, the sneerers and negative thinkers infesting the media are taking advantage of America's present position vis-à-vis the sun to run down January.

Baker

Why doesn't somebody in high places stand up on his two hind legs and set these whiners and complainers straight? Just a few days ago one of the notorious Eastern pundits and commentators for which Washington is all too famous proposed abolishing January altogether, yet not a solitary person in high places had the guts to tell this pundit and commentator what the American people think of such drivel.

It is enough to make your blood boil. Or at least simmer.

What do these pinheads and so-called January haters have against this great old traditional American month?

Ice, they say, keeps getting under their feet, with the so-called unhappy consequence that people keep falling down and breaking their bones. Hah! That gives the game away, doesn't it? Since when have Americans been too delicate to stand up like men and get a few broken bones?

As one of the much-maligned present generation, this correspondent would like to remind your readers that the number of people who suffer fatal falls as the result of ice under foot in January, while possibly impressive, is still less than the number of people killed in highway accidents every year.

* * *

When will these wooly-brained establishment self-styled people get down out of their ivory towers and get out among the months they are always complaining about, instead of standing around interviewing each other in New York subways and at Washington bus stops?

If they did they might find that January isn't all ice, multiple fractures of the ankle, crumpled fenders, lost gloves, influenza, viral pneumonia and stolen umbrellas. There's a lot more to January than that, and if the alleged media weren't so obsessed with showing only the bad side of everything about our great calendar, we might not have such a distorted so-called view of January.

How often, for example, do the papers or television media ever do a write-up on slush? Never! Anybody who relied on the media for his knowledge of January would get the idea that January is nothing but ice, snow, broken bones, wrecked fenders, lost gloves, respiratory diseases and stolen umbrellas.

* * *

It says plenty about the media, not to mention the so-called critics, that slush isn't regarded anymore as news. You can't fool all the people any of the time, sir, regardless of what Lincoln might have said.

The people know that a month that is mostly all slush is not half as exciting as some people would have us believe, for purposes of their own, if not worse.

Moreover, the second most prominent feature of January, after slush, is none of your dramatic fractures or respiratory agony. Not at all. It is the allegedly so-called feeling of being down in the dumps, sometimes called the January blues, the mopes or the gray depression.

So what is all the uproar about when we get right down to it? Slush and depression. And what, thoughtful Americans will ask, is wrong with slush and depression? Without slush and depression America would not be what it is today, and the people are waiting for a man who at least has the courage to stand up on his hind legs and say what he thinks on this so-called January issue, provided he thinks the way I do.

In the meantime, anybody who doesn't like January ought to leave it, if you ask me. "If you don't like January," I'd like to tell these people, "why don't you go to Jamaica?"

Yours Sincerely...

A Lot of Bark But No Bite

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Twenty-five passengers and the driver hastily abandoned a No. 47 bus outside police headquarters today when a homeless mongrel dog with boxer strains bounded aboard and began a two-hour occupation.

Police dog-handlers, summoned to the rescue, eventually managed to capture the dog and the bus resumed its journey across town. The dog was taken to a police pound. Though the dog was barking when he boarded the bus, police said he had not attempted to bite anybody.

Fragment of the 'Odyssey' From the 3d Century BC

NEW YORK (NYT).—A graduate student at Columbia University has rediscovered one of the oldest written fragments of Homer's "Odyssey," dating back to the third century BC.

The scrap of papyrus, which measures 2 by 3 inches, had lain for 50 years wrapped in old brown tissue paper in a musty room on the sixth floor of the university's Butler Library.

"It is an outstanding find," said Dr. William H. Willis, professor of Greek at Duke University and one of the leading papyrologists in the country.

"It may be from an edition of the 'Odyssey' used in schools at that time. Every young man who went to high school in the third century BC had to learn the 'Odyssey.'" The epic poem was originally composed as a song in approximately 850 BC.

The tiny light-brown scrap of cellulose is important not only because of its age, said Dr. Willis, but because it is one of the few pieces in existence which offer new readings of the epic.

"There is a slight change in the meaning," said Lawrence Feinberg, the graduate student. Thus instead of reading, "(I Zeus), have struck, will lay their ship low in the wine-dark sea," the meaning changes to "(I, Zeus), will smash to pieces their ship in the wine-dark sea." Homeric scholars still must decide which is the more authentic reading.

Gabriel C. Austin, head of the book department of Parke-Bernet galleries, when asked to estimate the value of such a fragment said: "It is impossible to put a price on the piece. It is like finding a page of the manuscript of 'Hamlet.'"

Mr. Feinberg, who has a master's degree in Greek and Latin and is one of only 40 working papyrologists in the world, was hired by Columbia in 1968 to assort and preserve more than 1,000 papyrus and vellum fragments that the university had acquired from Egyptian dealers since the turn of the century.

Mr. Feinberg said he was "extremely elated" when he realized last April what the papyrus was.

The fragment, which is now on exhibition in an obscure corner of the Low Library, contains lines 382-390 of Book 12, in which the sun god complains to Zeus that Odysseus and his men slaughtered some of his cattle which they sailed from Troy back to Ithaca.

Mr. Feinberg said the papyrus contains several Greek words used in different ways than in present manuscripts. Modern editions of the "Odyssey" are derived from the work of Aristarchus, the librarian of Alexandria, who worked in the second century BC to standardize variants of the poem that were circulating at that time.

Mr. Feinberg explained that he came across the "Odyssey" fragment during several days of hunting for a literary script among the thousands of pieces he had to work with.

"Then I saw a script that was unmistakably from the third century BC," he said, "and at the same time I noticed words 'mortal men,' which is a poetic phrase found mostly in Homer and his contemporary, Hesiod."

"But you would go out of your mind looking up every case of the phrase 'mortal men,'" he said. "In Homer alone it seems to occur hundreds of times. But I also had a word meaning 'I will smash.' This is a Homeric word which only occurs nine times in the poet's works. Yet I couldn't cross-reference any of these cases with the cases for the phrase 'mortal men.' That threw me for a while."

Mr. Feinberg explained he then saw the rarely used word "Hermes" at the bottom of the fragment. He checked on the references to "Hermes" in Homer, and found the exact line he was looking for.

"Then everything clicked into place," he said.

Mr. Feinberg began his work in a windowless room on the sixth floor of Butler Library in the summer of 1968. "I was sweating heavily, working without a shirt, and I nearly passed out from the heat on two occasions," he recalled. "When it got too hot I would run downstairs and get a cup of cold water and a handful of salt."

"Many of Columbia's manuscripts are kept in poor conditions," he said. "Roaches and silverfish could have eaten the papyri."

Many of the papyri that Columbia owns were obtained in the early 1920s when a group of institutions, including Columbia, the University of Michigan, Yale, Princeton, and the British Museum, sent representatives to Cairo to purchase bundles of the brown fragments.

At that time it was legal to take papyri out of Egypt, and they were sold openly by hawkers in the streets. "Today," Mr. Feinberg said, "it is legal to sell papyri, but you cannot take them out of the country. There are about six real dealers in papyri in Cairo today."

The cost of a piece of papyrus ranges from $2 or $3 up to $100, depending on one's bargaining ability. "It is conceivable," Mr. Feinberg said, "that the 'Odyssey' fragment was bought for about $2."

PEOPLE: Sic, Sic, Sic

The moving finger types, and having missed, moves proofreaders to language vile. A cursory Trib-ute, then, to those unsung gentlemen of the IHT without whose vigilance the rarity of these vintage-1970 gems would surely have been scarcer:

* * *

Political Upset of the Year: "Three clerical candidates were defeated, [among them] the Rev. Joseph Duffey, a United Church of Christ minister running as a Deocrat in Connecticut." Through an incredible oversight, Duffey's advisers had neglected to inform their candidate that Dodd is dead.

* * *

Best-Seller of the Year (spotted by Angela Clements, of Paris): "Mary, Queen of Scouts"—an inside exposé by Elizabeth Barrett Brownie.

* * *

Southern Strategy of the Year (the final paragraph of an article on civil rights, reprinted in its entirety): "St. Landry and several other Louisiana parishes closed their schools to prevent integration. Twenty-seven parishes were under federal orders to integrate. Some."

* * *

Film Festival of the Year (which, notes Helen MacKay, of Wiesbaden, Germany, tangled with a review of a Rome art festival and came out second best): "The first international erotic film festival opens [in San Francisco] tonight... The films will be judged by Arthur Knight, film critic of Playboy magazine, San Francisco film maker Bruce Conner and Maurice Girodias, founder of the Olympia Press. Brauners, Bacons and others of the gallery group and several dark, tufty interiors by MacGlowell."

* * *

War Story of the Year (division of escalation): "The President also directed Assistant Secretary of State David Newsom, now in West Africa, to go to Nigeria tomorrow to check on U.S. relief mission activities in Laos."

* * *

Riot Story of the Year: "A friend of Mr. Todd said that the dead man was walking down the street to talk to a Roman Catholic group of vigilantes when one of several bullets hit him in the head." He never felt a thing.

* * *

Sports Story of the Year (take your pick):

- "A four-run burst in the fourth, two on Curt Blefary's 100th-career home run, paced New York to a 7-1 victory." About time, too.
- "A sampling of stadium m nagers throughout the country indicates that a pro track tour, to be financed by a public offering of stock in the State of California, is beir- scheduled for this summer." With the blessing, we hear, of Jesse Unruh.
- "For a country with only two indoor courts, 300 outdoor clay courts and 3,500 players, [Romania's] reaching the Challenge Round is the equivalent of the New York Met's winning the National League pennant." Especially onsidering that fat Russian at first bass.

* * *

Gratuitous Insult of the Year: "Mrs. Nixon gave a porcelain bird, made by sculptor Edward Boehm—a black-crested grosbeak—to Mrs. Ceausescu."

* * *

And lest our sister tabloids are tempted to chortle:

- New York Times Story of the Year: "[Judge Blackmun's] gentle manner and soft speech belie the tough, poor neighborhood of St. Paul where he and Justice Burger grew up only a few blacks apart."
- Washington Post Story of the Year: "Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, richest man in the Nixon administration, gave a barbecue for GOP insiders. A sportsman who fishes in Canada and hunts in Nairobi, he shot the main course: a wild board which he cooked himself on the terrace." Not even his best friends had the nerve to tell Packard he had just knocked off the Republican election plank.

—DICK RORABACK.

Attention: Thieves Who Stole Met Set

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Will the thieves who stole the truck containing the Metropolitan Opera studio's set and costumes for Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" please call the company?

The studio, a wing of the Met, would be happy to buy the production back. Pat Neilson, production coordination supervisor, said yesterday that the truck was stolen last week.

"The production was built just last October, and cost nearly $18,000. We'd pay to get it back."

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